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THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

THE REBATE ON THE TOBACCO TAX TO BE PAID.

Mr. Morrison at Work on the Tariff Bill—The International Copyright—Probability of Its Passage—Curtin Presidential Boom—Other General Gossip About Washington

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The conference committee of the house and senate to-day agreed on the bill to pay the rebate on the tobacco tax, and their report will be adopted. Early in the session Mr. Blount obtained leave of the house for the ways and means committee to report at any time on this bill. Checks will at once be forwarded to revenue collectors to pay the claims for rebate which have been audited. Mr. Morrison is actively at work for his tariff bill, and it probably will form the basis of a bill to be reported by the committee. Divisions of sentiment on the tariff question seem to remain unchanged.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Probability that The Bill Will Pass Congress—An Old Question of Policy and Right.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—While congress is agitated over the tariff and quibbling over a dozen questions of public policy other matters of deep import are overshadowed in public regard. The question of an international copyright will very probably be settled at this session. The judiciary committee has made a unanimous report in favor of the Dorsheimer bill. It proposes to give copyright to the literature of any people who shall extend reciprocal relations to authors in our own country. The period fixed is twenty-eight years, with the right of renewal for fourteen years, just as the present domestic copyright runs, and as it is in England under a law framed and pushed through by Macaulay. Mr. Dorsheimer took the lead in this question early in the present congress of his own accord and without any request on the part of the association of authors who are urging such legislation.

Mr. James Parsons Lathrop, the well known literateur, and Mr. R. U. Johnson, of The Century Magazine, are here presenting the claims of the Dorsheimer bill to congress. They have met with nothing but the most cordial receptions, and assurances that the bill will pass. The argument is all on one side, but since 1837 the authors of this country have been petitioning congress for such protection as will guarantee to them the fruits of their brain labor. Their cause has been championed by Webster, Clay, Choate and Sumner, and men of that class, and yet nothing has been done. Mr. Johnson said to me to-day: "Literature is absolutely the only business a man can enter in this country with the almost certain assurance that he cannot make a competency in it." American authors are more interested in the international copyright than ever before. Hitherto the great draught has been from English authors, but now the tide is turning. Literature is more active and more hopeful now on this side of the matter. A surprising increase has latterly come in the demand in England for American intellectual production, particularly in fiction. The stimulus of an international copyright will be felt readily among the bright young men of the country to whom literature is a tempting field. In England the sentiment is strong in favor of the movement. Parliament has already passed a law offering reciprocal copyright relations to any country. The queen is empowered to make proclamation of such an arrangement as soon as any other country proffers the reciprocal relations.

The Dorsheimer bill is free from the objections urged to its predecessors. It applies only to future productions and is not limited to the author's lifetime. It is a simple, fair agreement that any man who can produce a valuable piece of brain work shall own it wherever it goes and can bequeath it as he can any other species of property. If an American author goes to England and takes a copy of his book he is absolutely protected in the proprietary right of the twenty cents worth of paper bound between the lids, but the brain which makes that paper worth a dollar and a half lies open to unchecked piracy all over the world. Opposition to this proposed legislation has come from publishers very strongly in the past, but they are fast giving away before more liberal views. Most of the cheap work of freebooting in publication is now done in Philadelphia and New York. Chicago went into it pretty largely a year or two ago, but the great ten cent publishers are now pelting the country and growing rich by piracy in these great cities. In England every popular American work is seized with avidity and enormous editions rushed off regardless of the authors' rights. Cheap publishers will not be prohibited by the bill now pending from use of all present literature. It will give them ample material for the continued deluge of the country with picayunish editions. It is only an advancing recognition of property, property of the highest and noblest kind. It is right as well as economic. The men who exact such a law will receive not alone the gratitude of the poorly paid literary class but the appreciation of all intelligent, disinterested and right minded persons.

MORTALITY IN CONGRESS.

An Unusual Number of Deaths—Incidents in Connection with Funerals at the Capitol.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The hand of death has fallen heavily on the present congress. Three members of the last congress died. This one has hardly begun its work and already seven of its members and members elect have joined the great majority. Several of these died before taking their seats. The funeral of Mr. Mackey in the house the other day attracted an immense concourse of people, most of whom were drawn by curiosity. The capitol has often been put to funeral uses. It has always been customary to bring the remains of congressmen into the capitol for funeral services, even when they are buried outside of Washington. Thaddeus Stevens was buried at home, but his remains were honored in the capitol. Charles Sumner's coffin drew thousands of people to the capitol, whence it was carried to Massachusetts. While Garfield lay in state a line of men, women and children stretched for more than a mile waiting their turn to go in and gaze at his shrunken form. It is not generally known that John Quincy Adams died in the capitol. After his presidential term expired he was elected to the house and sat there sixteen years. His death was quite sudden. He was borne from his seat when the fatal attack came, and died in one of the ante rooms of the old house, which is now used as the clerk's office. A marble bust of him stands on a pedestal in the wall over the spot where he expired. It bears the inscription, "John Quincy Adams, who, after fifty years of public service, the last sixteen of them in yonder hall was summoned thence to die in this room February 23rd, 1848."

The congressional cemetery holds the ashes of many public men, but not of many who were famous in their day. Tombstones and monuments are erected there to a number of dead congressmen who are buried elsewhere. John Forsyth, of Georgia, is one and is buried in the congressional cemetery and his is one of the most illustrious names to be seen on its solemn records.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Glimpses at Men and Things In and About the Capitol—Minor Matters of the Day.

Special to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—A Curtin presidential boom is incipient. Few men are personally so popular in congress as the venerable war governor. He is 67 years old, but is remarkably well preserved. His keen observation of events in congress, his fine style of addressing that body, and his honest expressions on every question commend him highly to his fellow representatives.

The lobby of the whisky ring seems to continue to be discouraged. Congress is preparing to mash the bonded bill again.

Mr. House, of Tennessee, a member of the last congress, is appearing as a candidate for the senate to succeed Hon. Howell Jackson whose term will expire in 1887. Wires for senatorial races are laid necessarily in advance.

Mr. Carlisle is not personally popular with the Kentucky delegation. He is not a man of genial social instincts, and does not keep the lively pace that Blackburn, Phil Thompson and other of his colleagues do. Carlisle's most intimate friend is Mr. Morrison, "the pusher." Randolph Tucker is also closely devoted to him.

Ben Harrison will control the Indiana republican delegation to Chicago. They will vote for him if they see a chance for his nomination. Harrison has lost rather than gained in reputation since he came to the senate, though he still remains the big boss of his party in Indiana.

Seed sending has begun among congressmen Carp will be ready for spring delivery by the 1st of March. The counties of Georgia will be supplied, beginning with Hancock, where the fall delivery ceased.

It has been suggested by an officer of the marine hospital service that a thorough inspection of all the cities on the Gulf of Mexico, not only in the West Indies, but in South and Central America and Mexico, be made at once before summer season sets in, so as to ascertain their sanitary condition, with a view to the protection of the cities of the United States. The matter will be presented to the secretary of the treasury for his action.

The president nominated T. J. Twomney to be United States marshal for the district of South Carolina, and Jacob Blickendorfer for postmaster at Salem, N. C.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Meeting of the Convention—Five Hundred Delegates Present.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The Mississippi river convention assembled shortly after noon to-day in Lincoln hall, in this city. The auditorium of the hall was divided up into sections, bearing the names of the states of Wisconsin, Colorado, Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Nebraska, Iowa and West Virginia. Back of the stage was stretched a large piece of canvass, bearing a record of the amount of tonnage carried by Mississippi steamers, followed by the words, "If you tell this to congress be sure to add that, with an improved channel, this record of work could be increased forty per cent without any increase of expense. This means benefit to producers." About five hundred delegates were in their seats, when the chairman of the executive committee, D. B. Wood, of New Orleans, called the convention to order. He said there was no economic question of equal importance to that before the convention. They represented a great population and enormous area of country. They came not to command, but to urge as business men the conclusions of people, and he believed that their conclusions would be respectfully entertained. Secretary G. L. Wright then read the call for the convention. Governor W. D. Washburne, of Minnesota, was elected as temporary chairman, and was escorted to the stage by Governor Stannard, of Mississippi and Judge Billings, of Louisiana. He thanked the convention for the honor bestowed on him, and delivered an address, setting fourth the desirability and importance of the improvement of the Mississippi river.

After an address of welcome from Commissioner West and the appointment of a formidable list of committees, a recess was taken. On reassembling, Hon. E. O. Stonard, of St. Louis, was chosen president, with one vice-president from each state represented, and George L. Wright, of St. Louis, was made secretary, with several assistants. No business was done beyond the reference of a number of resolutions to committees.

BAYARD AND ARTHUR.

The Favorites for President Among Maryland Legislators.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., February 5.—In view of the near approach of the national convention an informal poll among the members of the legislature was had to-day, which reflects the sentiment of about two thirds of that body on the question of the presidential succession. The favorites are Bayard and Arthur. Thirty-one democratic members are strongly in favor of the Delaware statesmen, with ten favoring him as second choice, while twenty-one are divided among McLane, McDonald, Carlisle and Tilden. There are seventy-seven democratic members in the general assembly, and of the remaining twenty-six whose views were not obtained, it is stated that half of them may be set down as Bayard men. On the republican side President Arthur comes in for fourteen, with the rest divided between Blaine, Logan and Lincoln. There are forty republican votes in the joint assembly, of which at least half may be enumerated for Arthur.

PATTI AND GERSTER.

An Incipient War Over Hotel Accommodations in Cincinnati Adjusted.

CINCINNATI, O., February 5.—It seems that Gerster feels herself just as good as Patti any day, as instance the following:

Quite a number of weeks ago Gerster ordered rooms at the Grand, and being willing to have the choice and to pay high for them, she was alloted the rooms on the northeast corner, facing Fourth and Central avenue. Shortly after Patti sent orders for the same apartments. She was informed they were taken and was told she could have the rooms just overhead. This made Patti mad, and she told the Grand hotel that she would have those Gerster rooms or Mapleson would not have his festival. Gerster claimed right by priority of application, Patti by virtue of several successive years of occupancy. Somehow or other the matter was adjusted and the little speck of war has disappeared sine die as it were.

Dorsey's Wealth and Prospects.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Those who were under the impression that ex-Senator Dorsey was financially ruined by the star route trial, and that he is now a poor man, will be astonished to learn that he concluded a bargain in Washington to-day with the several persons interested with him in the ranch business in New Mexico by which they will transfer their entire rights to him for $750,000. This acquisition will make Dorsey the leading ranchman of the United States, and put him in a fair way to become a senator from New Mexico when that territory is admitted as a state. One single check in making the payments was for $400,000.

THE TWO HOUSES.

PROCEEDING OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

A Proposition for the Establishment of a New Soldier's Home—A Bill to Publish an Official Gazette, Containing Official Advertisements—The Deceased Cattle Bill, Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—In the senate the Fitzjohn Porter relief bill, received yesterday from the house of representatives, was to-day referred to the committee on military affairs. Mr. Allison introduced a bill providing for a branch soldiers' home in one of the states of Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri or Nebraska. It was referred to the committee on military affairs. Mr. Sherman called up the bill recently introduced by him to suspend for five years the operation of the section of the revised statutes relating to the guano islands. A debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Sherman and Ransom, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Saulsbury, McPherson and Conger against it. The opponents of the bill grounded their opposition upon the need of affording the farmers of the United States the advantages of cheap guano; those in favor of it contending that these guanos by themselves are not adapted for our lands. Mr. Hawley offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the committee on printing to inquire into the expediency of publishing an official gaazette of the United States, to contain advertisements for proposals for contracts and general orders and announcements by the heads of executive departments, more important appointments and such other matters as is now published by the different branches of the government as advertisements or on special sheets, and directing that in the report of said committee the expense of present methods of publishing such information be given in detail.

The senate resumed consideration of the bill providing for a method of settling titles to lands held under the Mexican land grant. The following bills were reported favorably from the committees and placed on the calendar: By Mr. Hampton, from the committee on military affairs, a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to settle the claim of the state of Florida on account of expenditures made in suppressing Indian troubles. By Mr. Call, to authorize the construction of public buildings at Jacksonville, Fla. By Mr. Hampton, to authorize the secretary of war to audit the claims of the state of South Carolina for arms and for rent of the citadel at Charleston.

Without disposing of the Mexican land-titles bill, the senate went into executive session and adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, offered a resolution declaring vacant the positions of stenographers of the committees of house, and providing that hereafter on the request of the committees the speaker shall employ a stenographer or stenographers at a compensation to be fixed by the committee on accounts. Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, objected to its present consideration, and it was referred to the committee on accounts. Mr. Belmont, of New York, offered a resolution requesting the president to communicate to the house the correspondence concerning representations made to the government in reference to the existing treaty discriminating against works of foreign artists, together with such other information as may be on record in the state department. Adopted. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to limit the duration of court of commissioners of Alabama claims. Referred to committee of the whole. Mr. Broadhead, of Missouri, from the same committee, reported adversely the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of postmasters, revenue collectors, and United States district attorneys. Laid on the table. Mr. Hardeman, of Georgia, from the committee of territories, reported adversely the bill for the election of territorial governors and secretaries by the people of the territories. Laid on the table. The bill for the erection of a public building at Macon, Georgia, to cost $125,000 was reported from the public building committee, and referred to the committee of the whole. The house went into committee of the whole on the bill establishing a bureau of animal industry, etc.

After the reading of the report, which is a very exhaustive statement of the circumstances that made it advisable for congress to legislate on the subject of pleuro pneumonia among cattle, Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, chairman of the committee on agriculture, explained the provisions of the bill. The committee, he said, had met with the difficulty of harmonizing the power which belonged to the federal government and the power which belonged to the states over private property within their borders. There was no doubt under the constitutional power to regulate commerce. Congress had the right to control the transportation of diseased cattle from one state to another. It had also been difficult to devise means by which the co-operation of the states could be secured to stamp out the disease of pleuro-pneumonia. The committee believed that the proposition submitted the best means which could be framed. It directed the commissioner of agriculture, by proper investigation, to locate the disease, to notify the state authorities of the fact that it exists and to what extent, and to invite the co-operation of the state and request it to pay one-half of the expenses of eradicating it. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Belford, Hatch of Missouri, and Wilson of Iowa. The committee rose without concluding the discussion, and the house adjourned.

COMMITTEE WORK.

The Rivers and Harbors Committee Preparing their Report—Other Committees.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The limit of the appropriation for rivers and harbors for the next fiscal year was informally discussed to day by the house committee having in charge these subjects. While no decision was reached a majority of the committee seemed to favor a total appropriation of not more than $9,000,000, and expressed themselves as desirous, if possible, to confine it within $10,000,000. The estimates of engineer officials having in charge the improvements of rivers and harbors amount to about $35,000,000. The members of the committee thought it would de impossible to secure the passage of appropriation bills calling for so large an amount and cited the failure of the bill at the last session of congress, which appropriated only about $8,000,000. The plan which the committee proposes to follow, is to recommend, on an average, about one-fourth of the estimate made by the engineers where improvements are in progress. In some cases where work is of great public importance appropriations will be as near the estimates as the committee can make them. Some improvements of an entirely local nature will not be considered. The committee decided to hold sessions on four days of every week, in order that the bill may be prepared as speedily as possible. It is thought that it will be ready to be reported to the house by the last of April or the first of May, and that it will provide for making the appropriations immediately available.

The house committee on expenditures in the department of justice to-day examined the report of Special Examiner Bowman in relation to irregularities in the office of Marshal R. M. Douglas, of the western district of North Carolina. Irregularities are alleged to have been made in the offices of deputy marshals.

At a meeting of the senate committee on privileges and elections this morning the following sub committees were elected for investigation, under the Sherman resolution: For Mississippi branch: Messrs. Hoar, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Frye, Saulsbury and Jonas. For the Virginia branch—Messrs. Sherman, Lapham and Vance. The time of beginning investigations will be fixed by the sub-committees.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

A Memorial Asking for a Reduction of the Tariff on Printed Matter.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The following memorial was presented to the house of representatives to-day by Mr. Finnerty, of Illinois, and referred to the committee on post offices:

Office of Western Associated Press, Chicago, February 1, 1884.—To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—Sir: At the annual meeting of the members of the Western Associated Press, recently held in Detroit, a resolution was unanimously adopted to memorialize congress, setting forth the injustice of the present rate of newspaper postage, and especially the rates on transcient papers, in view of the present reduction in letter postage. The law charges for the transmission of transient newspapers one cent for each two ounces weight and one cent for any fraction of two ounces. Thus a newspaper exceeding two ounces, by weight of wrapper only, is consigned to the waste box in the postoffice, unless the stamp thereon is two cents. In the case of a letter, if the postage happens to be insufficient, it is mailed and the dificiency is collected from the receiver, and most people suppose the same thing is done in regard to newspapers. And why should it not be? The smaller class of newspapers, without supplement, come within two ounce weight; but nearly all newspapers of quarto form, of seven columns or more to the page, exceed two ounces weight, when in wrappers, and are subjected to double postage. Nearly all the daily papers issue suplements on Saturdays, or when advertising is brisk, or to publish the proceeding of conventions and important public documents. In all these cases, the papers exceed the two ounce limit, and subjects the sender to double transient rates, and these are the very copies of which people are most in the habit of mailing to personal friends and business acquaintances, and as a general thing they never reach their destination. The postage being insufficient the papers are confiscated. The public ordinarily put a 1-cent stamp on a newspaper supposing that to be enough; but if the issue consists of a double sheet, and has a 2-cent stamp attached, it is still insufficient and the paper and stamps are consigned to the waste paper box. Millions of copies are thus lost through the operations of an illiberal law, hashly executed. Most persons, when traveling or absent from home, mail newspapers to their friends, which are commonly confiscated by the postoffice, by reason of slightly exceeding the proportion of weight to postage. Advertisers are in the habit of buying extra copies of newspapers to mail to customers, but double postal charges for a fractional overweight reduces the number of such copies and thus injures the publisher as well as the advertiser. Postage on a transient newspaper weighing a small fraction over two ounces is more than a majority of publishers receive for printed sheets and this is felt to be an extortionate charge and a personal grievance when the paper is not forwarded to its destination, by reason of an error of judgment in not attaching enough postage: but it is confiscated without notice to the sender. A few persons can tell by "hefting" paper just how much postage it requires and not many own postoffice scales. The western press association are of unanimous opinion that the law should be amended to make the rate on transient papers one cent for four ounces, or fractional parts thereof, which would cover nearly all newspaper issues, including supplements and put a stop to the loss of millions of copies now mailed, which are not forwarded by the postoffice department, but are seized and sold as waste paper to the serious damage and annoyance of the people. In his last annual report, the postmaster general, speaking on this subject, says: "Postage on third-class matter, embracing newspapers, is one cent per two ounces, while some of the large papers weigh more than two ounces. There seems to be a popular impression that one cent per copy is a uniform rate for all newspapers. Many persons deposit in the postoffices newspapers weighing more than two ounces with 1-cent stamp on them. They are not entitled to be sent, and perhaps are not. This creates dissatisfaction. In order to obviate this, I recommend that the rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals sent by others than publishers or news agents, be made one cent per three ounces. The weight advised by the postmaster general would do much good, but if the three ounce rate shall be adopted a provision should be added, as in case of letters, that where the postage is sufficient the paper shall be forwarded and the deficiency collected from the receivor. The present postal rate on all third-class matter is too high and out of proportion to rates on other mail matter. At the mimimum it is eight cent per pound, and by charging double rates for fract-twelve to fifteen cents per pound is exacted, which is more than the publishers obtain for their issues. The mere statement of this fact must demonstrate the propriety and necessity of amending the law, and of granting the public a more liberal postage. The postal department will lose no revenue by making the proposed changes in third-class mail matter, as the effect will be to greatly increase the quantity offered for the transmission which will result in a corresponding increase in the diffusion of information among people. Yours Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL,
President Western Ass'd. Press.
H. E. BAKER, Sec'y. West'n. Ass'd Press.

A CRIME CONFESSED.

The Killing of Two Men and Burning a House Explained.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—The 27th of last March the house of Henry Depugh, colored, living at Rocky Fork, a negro settlement six miles from Alton, Ill., was burned and the partially burned remains of Depugh and another negro named Ross, found in the ruins, with every evidence that they had been murdered, and the house fired to conceal the crime. The affair created a great excitement, and a large reward was offered for the apprehension of the murderer. Several persons were arrested but nothing definite ascertained until to-day, when W. F. Newry, a negro who was arrested a few days ago on suspicion, confessed to having committed the crimes. He says two or three years ago Depugh killed a favorite dog of his and from that time he had a feeling of the bitterest enmity toward him. On the night of March 27 he was at Depugh's house and while the latter was preparing something to eat, shot him three times with a pistol.

Ross was sleeping in the house at the time and for fear he would reveal the crime, he shot him also. Then, after rifling Depugh's clothes of a small amount of money and taking a pistol and shot-gun, he fired the house and fled. Newry was removed to Edwardsville to-night to prevent the possibility of a lynching, as a good deal of excitement existed among the negroes at Rocky Fork, by whom Depugh was held in high esteem.

RUN DOWN.

Two Express Robbers Arrested at Detroit and Jailed.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—On the 28th of last September the Pacific express car on the Eel River division of the Wabash railroad was entered near Roann station by three masked men and the safe robbed of $2,500, and Loomis, the messenger, shot and wounded. The matter was placed in the hands of Thomas Furlong, chief of the secret service of the Gould system, and yesterday he and Detective Kennedy arrested at Detroit Dennis Downer and a man giving the name of J. C. Beaucleigh. They acknowledged their guilt and were taken to Wabash, Ind., and held in the sum of $6,000 each to await the action of the grand jury.

A Floating Wreck.

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 5.—The signal service observer at Smithville, reports a floating wreck was passed by coast survey steamer Gedney on February 3d five miles east of Cape Lookout light bearing northwest, distant eleven miles. The stone and stump of the main mast was out of the water.

BAKER PASHA DEFEATED.

WITH HEAVY LOSS OF MEN AND GUNS.

The Queen's Speech—The Controversy Over Herr Lasker—A Revolt Feared in the Spanish Dominions—The Nihilist Intrigues—The News from all Parts of the Nation.

LONDON, February 5.—Parliament opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The crowd in the streets was smaller than usual, and no excitement was manifested. Twenty-six peers were present in the house of lords. Many ladies occupied seats. The house of commons were summoned to the bar of the house of lords and about forty trooped in with much bustle. The speech was delivered by the royal commission, after which both houses suspended their sitting until 4 o'clock. The following is an extract of the queen's speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen: I continue to hold friendly and harmonious relations with all foreign powers. My communications with the president of the French republic, arising out of special incidents in Madagascar, have closed, as I anticipated, in a manner such as tends to confirm the cordial understanding between the two countries. I have, likewise, in conjunction with the president, appointed a commission which is now sitting in Paris to discuss the basis of an arrangement for the future regulation of the Newfoundland fisheries and for the avoidance of disputes. An agreement has been arrived at with Portugal respecting Congo and the adjacent territories which will be presented to you forthwith. Arrangements are in progress for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico and special envoys have been despatched by each government to promote that end. Negotiations for a treaty of commerce with Turkey have commenced. An agreement on commercial arrangements with Spain has been signed and now awaits the sanction of the cortes. The revision of the commercial treaty with Japan on the basis generally agreed to by the treaty powers is nearly completed. The treaty of commerce and friendship has been signed with Corea. Having had every reason to be satisfied with the tranquility of Egypt and the progress made in the establishment of orderly institutions, I gave, during the autumn, instructions for the evacuation of Cairo, a further reduction of my military forces and their concentration mainly in Alexandria. But in November the Egyptian army appointed to maintain the rule of the khedive in Soudan was defeated and broken up with a heavy loss. Upon the occurrence of this defeat I deemed it wise to recall the order I had given, as a precaution against the possible effects of a military reverse in Egypt itself, and to preclude all doubt as to the maintenance of tranquility

"While an unforseen and calamitous necessity has thus required me to suspend the measure I had adopted, the aim of my occupation, which has been explained to you at former times, continues without change. I have offered the Egyptian government such counsels as appeared to be required by a prudent regard to amount of its resources and to the social condition of the country. I have also dispatched General Gordon to report on the best means of giving effect to the resolution of the khedive to withdraw from the interior of Soudan, and have permitted him to act in the execution of the measure. In communications with delegates from the Transvail the maintenance of order and the prevention of oppression have principally been considered. I expect a favorable issue. Papers will be presented to you on the condition of Zuzuland and the resumption of direct imperial authority of Bosuloland.

Gentlemen of the house of commons, estimates for 1884 and 1885 have been prepared and will probably be laid before you. I anticipate that the revenue for the amount you will not fall short of the expectations upon which you founded your financial arrangements.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: The condition of Ireland continues to exhibit those features of substantial improvement which I described on two occasions when last I addressed you. A measure will at once be presented to you which will have for its principal object the enlargement of the occupation franchise in parliamentary elections throughout the united kingdom. The experience gained during a half century by the progressive admission of augmented members to a share in our representative system, happily warrants the belief that again, as heretofore, the result of judicious extension of the franchise will be a still closer attachment of national to throne law and the institutions of the country. I anticipate a like effect from the extension and reform of the local government. This comprehensive subject embraces all that relates locally to a greater efficiency in the administration, to the alleviation of burdens by improved arrangements and to an enlargement of the powers of rate payers through a representative system, including among them the regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. A plan will be laid before you for the extension of the municipal government to the whole metropolis. The preparation under this head, however, which has been made by my directions has not been limited to London, but the actual presentation of further bills of the same class must depend upon the progress you are enabled to make with the weighty business which has already been set forth. You will also be invited to consider the bills relating to the security of life and property at sea, to a railway commission and its powers, and to the repression of corrupt practices at municipal elections. Measures will likewise be laid before you providing for the better administration of Scotish business, for the promotion of education, and for the closing of public houses on Sunday in Ireland. Also for the improvement of intermediate education in Wales. I humbly commend your efforts above to the blessings of Almighty God."

BAKER PASHA DEFEATED.

LONDON, February 5.—Advices from Suakim report rumors to the effect that Baker Pasha has been defeated and suffered great loss.

LATER.—Dispatches reiterate previous reports that Baker Pasha has met with a serious defeat. Baker Pasha had with him 3,500 men. He was advancing when attacked. The loss in killed and wounded amounts to 2,000 men. Baker, with the remnant of his force, succeeded in reaching Trinkital, where the gunboat Ranger is lying. Baker Pasha intends to proceed immediately to Suakim, in the Ranger. A dispatch to the Reuter telegraph company from Cairo, says: The khedive has received a telegram from Baker Pasha reporting his defeat near Tokar. His losses were 2,000 men and 4 Krupp cannon, 2 gattling guns. The Turks and Europeans fought well. Baker Pasha will return at once to Suakim with the remainder of his force.

NEW YORK, February 5.—A Cairo, Egypt, special says the Austrian merchant who volunteered to convey messages to the tribes allied with El Mahdi, demanding their surrender and offering a full pardon to those who did so, has returned to Suakim in safety, having successfully performed his mission. He reports that Osman Digna has 3,000 men surrounding Sinkat and 4,000 around Sokar. The rebels, he says, are unskilled and lack arms, but are fearless when engaged in battle. He thinks that Osman hoped to deceive the Egyptians as to the strength of his forces by having only a portion of his men appear in the attack on Suakim on Sunday last, in the hope of drawing the garrison out from under cover of the fire of their gunboats, and then fall upon them and massacre them as was done to the rallying party at Tinkat on Saturday.

CAIRO, February 5.—A portion of Baker Pasha's forces left Terenkitat Saturday and threw up entrenchments on the shore of a lagoon four miles distant. The rest of the troops followed on Monday. Baker Pasha intended to advance to the well of Teb, five miles further, and half way to Tokar. Nothing was heard afterward of his movements until there came news of his defeat. This disaster was expected, as his force consisted of raw and badly equipped, drilled and disciplined recruits, some of whom were sent to the front without arms and some with only muskets. The gloomiest rumors have prevailed since the start of the expedition.

THE CONTROVERSY OVER HERR LASKER.

BERLIN, February 5.—The controversy between the liberal and conservative press regarding the funeral of Herr Lasker has grown in bitterness and intensity. Conservative papers make violent attacks upon the memory of the dead statesman. The Nord Deutsche Zeitung defends the absence of the ministry from the funeral. It declares this is no more proof of the degeneracy of political morals, as charged by the liberals, than would be the refusal of the English cabinet to attend the funeral of Bradlaugh. It has transpired that one distinguished professor at the university disdainfully returned the invitation to be present at the funeral.

A London dispatch says the Times to-day predicts that the action of Mr. Sargent, United States minister at Berlin, in presenting a copy of the resolution of condolence on the death of Herr Lasker adopted by the American congress to the German minister of foreign affairs, with the request that they be presented to the reichstag will aggravate the reichstag and lead to a stormy discussion. Mr. Sargent presented the resolutions yesterday.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

PARIS, February 5.—The chamber of deputies has rejected the motion of M. Rourier to alter the hour of meeting on Thursday, so as to suit those members who wished to attend the funeral of M. Rouher.

Citizen Dumay, who visited the recent exhibition at Boston, gave an account of his observations in America yesterday at a meeting of mechanics

He said that although American workmen were better paid, they were not better off than French artisans. He asserted that the French machine work was better than American, for the reason that it was not so rapid. Frenchmen were freer to come and go from shop to shop than Americans. It was not an unusual thing for American shops to forbid the employment of trade unionists and this was a violation of personal liberty.

PARIS, February 5.—Bishop Freppel, member of the chamber of deputies, exhorts the clergy to preserve an attitude of neutrality in political matters. He advises the laymen, however, to serve the cause of Comte de Paris, the legitimate heir of Comte de Chambord.

Five members of the Salvation army were arrested this morning while selling their journal, The War Cry, charged with causing obstruction. They were released after the police had drawn up a report.

AN EDITOR IMPRISONED.

The editor of a newspaper at Posen, Jankooski by name, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment because he published an address congratulating Cardinal Ledochowski on his birthday. Ledochowski is cardinal archbishop of Posen and Grissen, and by virtue of this, primate of Poland. He has been one of the most bitter and vigorous opponents of the Mayalows, and has several times been condemned to prison or to pay fines for his refusal to obey them. He was incarcerated in the dungeon of Ostrowo in 1874. On being liberated in 1876 he went to Rome and assumed possesion of his title as cardinal of the church of Santa Maria in Aracoel. Since then he has directed the affairs of his diocese from Rome.

A REVOLT FEARED.

LONDON, February 5.—A Madrid dispatch reports that advices have been received there from Madrid to the effect that dangerous symptoms of disloyalty are manifesting themselves in the Spanish army and that another revolt is feared.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

ROME, February 5.—The pope convoked the cardinals to-day to make provisions for the interest of foreign missionaries, owing to the threatened conversion of property of Propanga Fide by the Italian courts into rentes. The court of cassation has already decided that this must be done.

THE NIHILISTS.

WARSAW, February 5.—An inquiry into the nihilist intrigues at the imperial Marie institute in this city has resulted in the dismissal of the directress, the widow of the counsellor of state.

THE TONQUIN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, February 5.—Advices from Canton report that Le Hung Chang, commander in chief of the Chinese army, has been ordered to draw up a detailed plan for the campaign in Tonquin.

THE GAY HEAD DISASTER.

An Official Investigation as to the Cause of the Wreck.

BOSTON, February 5.—An official investigation into the causes which led to the wrecking of steamship City of Columbus off Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, January 18th, was begun this morning before Messrs. Brunham and Savage, constituting the board of inspectors of steam vessels for this district. The rooms of the board were crowded with the friends and relatives of the victims of the disaster Captain Wright was represented by Messrs. Russell & Russell as counsel, and he was present in person. The examination of witnesses was conducted in a catechisical form by the inspectors. The first witness examined was Captain S. E. Wright, of the unfortunate vessel. Mr. Burnham stated to Captain Wright before beginning the examination that there were no allegations of misconduct or neglect, but the presumption was that, judging from the character of the wreck there must have been such misconduct, carelessness or neglect

THE MILLS.

The Situation of the Massachusetts Factories—The English Spinners.

LAWRENCE, Mass., February 5.—Of the 25 weavers at the Atlantic mills who refused to work yesterday afternoon under the reduction, all but 5 returned to-day. Now only 20 looms are stopped. No fears are entertained that the strike will be general. Quiet prevails at the mills in this city.

BOSTON, February 5.—The rumor that 1,000 weavers at the Atlantic mills had struck is entirely incorrect.

BOSTON, February 5.—A despatch to the merchants exchange says, a thousand weavers at the Atlantic mills in Lawrence have struck.

LONDON, February 5.—The Liverpool cotton brokers, and Lancashire spinners are holding conference for the purpose of adopting rules to check undue speculation in cotton futures.

A Verdict of Guilty.

BIDDEFORD, Me., February 5.—The jury in the case as Mrs. Barrows, charged jointly with Oscar Blaney with the murder of Thomas, the husband of Mrs. Barrows, have returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." Mrs. Barrows received the verdict unmoved. Blaney was brought into court this morning and withdrew his plea of not guilty and the court, hearing as testimony his confession, pronounced him guilty of murder in the first degree Mrs. Barrows exhibits the same fortitude that she displayed throughout her trial. Her counsel have taken exceptions and the case will go before a full court on questions of law.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES OF THE COUNTY PRESS.

A Prisoner in Savannah Jail Discovered to be Insane—Arrest of a Peddler—The Artesian Well at Leary—Poisoned by Handling Thunderwood—Death from Cigarette Smoking.

Professor Luther T. Moses, while on his farm, near Newnan, about ten days ago, handled some thunderwood, which resulted in a bad case of poisoning in his face and hands. He was laid up several days last week in consequence.

In consequence of the damage done to the First Baptist church building in Augusta, by the fire and water on Saturday afternoon, Dr. Burrows held services Sunday morning and evening in the Masonic opera house. The congregations were large and were deeply impressed by the powerful sermons of the preacher. Dr. Burrows is determined not to be outdone. He will continue the meetings that have been in progress in the lecture room for some time past through this week. The lecture room has been thoroughly dried.

Berrien County News: J. W. Feagan, an Atlantian, peddling jewelry without license, was caught "on the fly" by Sheriff Rutherford last Tuesday and taken before Ordinary Griffin, who accordingly imposed a fine of one hundred dollars, as the law directs. The warrant was sworn out by Colonel H. B. Peeples, of Nashville.

Newnan Herald: After a lively and exciting race Captain Hollis arrested, near the Griffin depot on Sunday morning, Frank Perry, of West Point, charged with larceny after trust. The particulars, according to our information, are as follows: Perry's employer, who resides several miles from West Point, sent him to town with a team and forty dollars to buy meat. The young man could not withstand the temptation, and skipped with the money, leaving the team in West Point. He arrived here Saturday, put up at the Robison hotel, and during the day spent about half of the stolen money for clothing. The telegram for his arrest was received by Captain Hollis Saturday night. He was spotted Sunday morning and was soon run down and caught as above stated. The young man does not seem very bright and freely acknowledges the crime with which he is charged, but seems indifferent as to the consequences. Mr J. T. Hickumbottom, the marshal of West Point, arrived on the 12:46 train and returned with the prisoner to West Point on the afternoon train yesterday.

Newnan Herald: Rev. R. H. Jackson, of Heard county, was in Newnan yesterday. He is enthusiastic for the new railroad and will go to work at once to secure Heard's quota of the amount. He says that copper, plumbago, asbestos and mica abound in that county, only a few miles from Franklin, across the river, and that the timber supply is almost exhaustless.

Columbus Enquirer: At the meeting of the college committee, called for yesterday afternoon, there were only four members present—J. Albert Kirven, chairman, W. M. Clark, L. M. Burrus and B. T. Hatcher. After making an honest effort to secure the presence of a quorum and failed, those present decided to dissolve the committee and abandon the undertaking. No one can attach any blame to these gentlemen. They have been sincere and faithful in their efforts to put on foot some plan for the rebuilding of the female college, but they have met with so little encouragement that it was nothing but natural that they should become disgusted, and give up in despair. It is a sad commentary on the enterprise and public spirit of the citizens of Columbus to have it go out to the world that they cannot, or will not, raise thirty or forty thousand dollars to build a college. There are several villages and towns within one hundred miles of Columbus that have flourishing colleges, yet, on account of the utter indifference of our people, we are to be without one. Whose loss is it?

Savannah News: T. S. Walsh, who was committed to jail about two weeks ago and who was afterward discovered to be of unsound mind, was visited yesterday by Colonel C. D. Owens, general agent of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway in New York, Rev. Father McNally and others who have interested themselves in the unfortunate man's behalf, and arrangements were made to have him moved to St. Joseph's infirmary. A telegram was also sent to New York with instructions for a messenger to call on Walsh's mother at No. 23 West 16th street, to acquaint her with the condition of her son and to ascertain whether she would prefer to have him taken to New York for treatment. The address of Mrs. Walsh was learned a day or two ago from a letter which she wrote to a gentleman in this city, asking if he knew where her son was; that she had been looking for him to arrive in New York from Jacksonville. Last night about half past nine o'clock Walsh was taken from cell No 4, where he has for some time been confined, and assisted by Officers Henry Haslett and Charles Bland of the jail guard, he succeeded in walking to a carriage which was in waiting, and he was conveyed to the St. Joseph's infirmary. While he was being led out he asked where he was going and seemed to be satisfied that he was on his way, as he said, to the "Ocean Pavilion." He is very weak and at the infirmary was received by the sister superior, who took his arm and led him to the room where he will be cared for for the present.

Sylvania Telephone: On Tuesday night of last week, John Burns shot Jim Rivers, at Kline's saw mill, in this county. In shooting Rivers some of the shot glanced and wounded another negro in the arm. Rivers died two or three days after from the wounds received. The negro, John Burns, is still at large, and we are informed no warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Sylvania Telephone: The town council ought to enforce the ordinance against the selling of anything of an intoxicating character within the town limits. Jamaica ginger undoubtedly comes under the provisions of the ordinance, yet parties come into the place and in a short time are reeling about the streets from an overdose of Jamaica and cider, to the great annoyance of ladies and all who may have occasion to be on the streets. Let the council look after the matter and enforce the penalty against selling in the town.

Americus Recorder: Water has been struck in the artesian well at Leary, and the people are jubilant, as well they may be. In Montezuma Mr Clay, the contractor, got a flow of four gallons to the minute some time ago, and finally dropped down to one. The piping was then put down to a depth of seven hundred feet, and the flow averages about two gallons a minute. The Record estimates that this flow will give each residence and business place twenty five gallons a day, and, thinking that will not be enough, wants another well. We are very certain that if Americus could get a well that would give each place of business twenty five gallons a day, the people would be better satisfied than they are now.

Waynesboro True Citizen: Hon. R. A. Brinson, of Screven county, was in town this week. Colonel Brinson hung his vest with a $100 gold watch in his pocket on the bed post at Mr W. McCathern's and laid himself down to sleep. The next morning both vest and watch were gone, and Colonel Brinson now mourns the loss of a very fine watch. We can but hope the thief may be discovered and made to suffer the penalty of his crime.

Athens Banner Watchman: A short time since a covey of partridges alighted on top of the store of Talmadge Bros., and one of the birds was caught on Clayton street. A covey has frequently been seen in the courthouse yard. Mr Tol. Lester says he once saw a wild turkey come down near the Commercial hotel, and was run down and caught by some boys. In its long flight the bird had completely broken itself down.

A correspondent of the Walton News reports the following interesting case:

What will the boys who smoke cigarettes say to this fact, which was lately reported in a daily paper: William P. G. Morris, a fifteen year old boy, died at his home in town on Sunday morning of a diminution of the action of the heart, accompanied with a suspension of brain action—the cause was narcotic poisoning from the use of tobacco. He was very ambitious, and had set out to become a lawyer. He never used tobacco until he left school about nine months ago and entered a law office. He then began to smoke cigarettes excessively, and also to chew tobacco. His parents tried in vain to break him of the habit. It is said that he usually carried a small quid of tobacco in his mouth, and sometimes slept with one there. Just think of it, boys! only fifteen and a slave to tobacco. What a useful life might his have been but for this poisonous, filthy weed. Will you resolve to give up its use if you have begun to like it? If you have not yet begun to smoke, then be warned by this sad example and never begin it.

Walton News: Will wonders never cease? Daniel Jenkins, a negro living on Squire John S Dickinson's land, hasn't got a dog, and says he wouldn't have one.

Walton News: On last Friday Messrs. T. L. Sheats and As Camp, the town marshal, went out bird hunting. Before they started Mr. Camp bought a half pound of powder, and after filling a powder flask, which already contained some powder placed the remainder, wrapped in paper, in his coat pocket. Mr Camp returned home and attended to his business as usual. On Sunday afternoon, feeling tired, he made a pallet in front of the fire and went to sleep on it. While asleep a coal of fire popped into the pocket containing the powder. Of course the powder ignited as soon as the fire burned through the paper, and those who saw As immediately after the explosion say they would have missed it for five dollars. Bomb went the powder, tearing the tail of his coat into fragments, and out the door he went like a cat shot with a box of hot tacks, and yelling fire every jump. He leaped over the front gate without touching it, and was not convinced that Gabriel had not blown his trumpet until he looked back and saw his family and the servants laughing fit to kill themselves.

There are ten felonies to be tried during February court at Monroe, and the defendants are all in jail and cannot give bond. They are all pauper criminals, and in all probability Judge Hutchins will have to appoint attorneys to represent them, and they will have it to do without fee or price.

Dalton News: On last Friday, Frank Montgomery, a young man nineteen years of age, was tried on a writ of lunacy and adjudged a fit subject for the asylum. He is the only child of Mr. David Montgomery, who resides near the Walton-Rockdale line.

Rome Bulletin: We learn from Mr. Ike Whitely, that the north bound passenger train on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad Sunday, ran over a man near Tecumseh, Alabama, who was sitting on the track and fearfully mangled him. His intent must have been suicide or he was either in a drunking stupor. Brakes were blown for but as the train was so near him it could not be stopped until it had crushed the poor individual beneath its wheels. The train carried one of the man's legs two miles from the accident before it was dropped on the track.

Lexington, Georgia.

LEXINGTON, February 4.—Mr. Jake Phillips, of Sandy Cross, has a child that is very sick. Mr. W. S. Dawson of the same place, is also quite ill. Several cases of pneumonia in the county. Sheriff W. T. Doster, and Deputy M. H. Young, are convalescing. The skating club have received their skates and secured the Masonic hall, at which they will meet and have a jolly time to-night.

The council have received the lumber and will commence to renovate the bridges around town in a few days.

Contractor W. B. Lester will lay the foundations of the Methodist parsonage to-day and push the work to completion as rapidly as possible.

The past warm days have demonstrated that the grain crop is not damaged near as much as first thought. Most fields have three quarters of a stand.

The breezes of our town are overflowing with the fumes of guano.

Last Friday evening a Mr. Strickling, of Madison county, arrived at Mr. Andrew Gillen's, who lives in this county near the Green county line. He stated that three negroes resembling the ones who escaped jail in Danielsville last Monday, were at negro Sam's house on the plantation of Mr. Crofzuber. After consulting with Mr. Gillen and son for a short time they concluded to get a posse and arrest them. So they summoned a posse and went over and surrounded the house of Sam. When Mr. Zuber called to Sam to open the door, which he did, and Mr. Porter, of the posse, went in the house the negroes that they wanted were lying near the door, and as soon as they saw Porter with his gun they made a rush for the door, which Porter closed, telling them to be quiet, that he would do them no harm. When the negroes found that they could not pass at the door they made a rush for another door at which young Frank Gillen stood. Frank told them not to come on as the posse only wanted to see who they were, but one, Lige Arnold by name, seized Frank's gun and began to wrench it in his hand. During the scuffle the gun went off and discharged its contents in Lige's bowels, from which he died Saturday evening about 4 o'clock. No blame attaches to young Gillen, as will appear from the verdict of the jury at the coroner's inquest.

State of Georgia, Oglethorpe County—We the jury impannelled by the coroner of said county to hold an inquest over the body of Lige Arnold, colored, decide from the evidence brought before us that the deceased came to his death from a gunshot wound in the abdomen, and was the result of accident caused by the deceased's imprudence in resisting an arrest, causing a scuffle and the accidental discharge of the gun in the hands of one Frank D Gillen. This February 3, 1884. W C Birchmore, foreman; M J Nicholson, F D Gilliam, B F Maxey, W A Wilson, Jessie M Maxey, T E Birchmore, J T Fillingim, J E Marable, L D Slater.

Dr W A Haward, of Centerville, is quite ill.

Preston, Georgia.

PRESTON, February 5.—Parson Eli Smith, a colored brother, resides in the city of Macon, and serves once a month a congregation in this county. The parson and his flock have not been on amicable terms for some time, owing to the manner in which he figured before the court in Macon relative to some money he had induced a brother to deposit with him, and when the reverend gentleman come down a few days ago to pay his last pastoral visit to the church for the year, and upon taking his usual place in the pulpit was met by Deacon Motley, who represents the dissenting faction to Brother Smith and immediately ordered the parson to "come outen dat pulpit." He refused to obey the command unless they would pay him up what the church was due him, whereupon the deacon went for the parson in a style and manner that would have laid Sullivan in the shade, out of which a general row ensued in which quite a number of the brethren participated. Next day a warrant was issued charging the parson with assault with attempt to murder. He was arrested the next night while occupying the pulpit and had the county bracelets put on him in the presence of his congregation. He was brought to town and given quarters in the hotel presided over by the sheriff, where he has plenty of time to meditate upon the uncharitableness of his brethren.

Decatur, Georgia.

DECATUR, February 5.—The second anniversary of the "Gold Diggers" a juvenile missionary society at this place, was held at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening. The exercises consisted in reading Scripture and prayer by Rev. J. R. Mayson; reading report of last year's work, by Miss Mamie Williamson; reading an essay regarding missionary work in China, by Miss Emmie Shackleford; recitation by six little girls; short talk by Rev. J. R. Mayson and Rev. T. C. Boykin. The society received from a concert given last year and from monthly dues about $67, of this amount $40 was expended in educating a Chinese child named Rosa Turner and about $7 for expense of society, leaving in the hands of the treasurer $9.0. But little business was transacted in the ordinary's court yesterday. The will of J. C Purcell, deceased, was admitted to record; also the will of Leanna McNeil, colored, admitted to record.

J. R. Langford has moved from this place to your city.

Mrs. Charles Latimer has moved to her daughter's, Mrs. Dr. Felton, near Cartersville, Ga., and will make that her home for the present.

A Correction.

We print the subjoined with pleasure:

HENDERSON, Ga., 21 February, 1884.—Editors Constitution: We noticed in your daily of the 30th ult., "the elopement of Mr. J. T. Grant and Miss Nina Peddy," of this village. We are citizens of this village and take pleasure in correcting the statement of your correspondent, whom we must suppose wrote you under the hasty impression that existed here for a few hours; and we will state the following facts: Mr. Till and Miss Peddy were expected to marry on the day they left, and her departure was quite a surprise to the community and some members of the family, as they had no 'confidential familee,' though the contracting parties better understood it.

For reasons the public need not know, and now satisfactory to the parties, Mr. J. T. Grant, a brother in law of the young lady, and with whom she was living, carried her to the railroad for a contemplated visit to relatives of the family. He returned that evening, she going on. The visit had been intended for a few days later. Hence the surprise. All the parties connected with it are very respectable members of society, and we are satisfied that no immoral motives entered into the "coup de main," or so called "elopement." We think it due and just to state the above facts. The parties are now married. Respectfully,

John W. Hodge,	A. P. Jones,
E. S. Cater,	E. H. Ezell.
Henry Clarke,	J. W. Wimberly,
J. F. Coleman,	S. S. Taylor,
B. C. Kendrick,	E. T. Keen,

J. H. Coleman.

Mr Grant sends the following card:

HENDERSON, Ga., February 5.—Editors Constitution: I was stunned and amazed this morning at reading a news article in the issue of your paper of January 31st, purporting to be written from this place, in which my name appears in a piece of as choice scandal as ever delighted the depraved palate of the vilest newsmonger. I am well aware that human nature is exceedingly depraved. The question was asked by divine lips: "Who can know it?" But I must say that the article referred to is the basest, grossest, falsest production that has ever found publication in a respectable newspaper. It could have only originated in a diseased mind, or been prompted by the feelings of a false, lying and corrupt heart. It could have ooly emanated from one whose nature, in addition to inherited corruption, has become fruitful in deviltry by being rendered fertile by the secretions of its own filth and slime.

I am informed that my neighbors and friends will send a card to your paper for publication, which will make all needed explanations. Please publish this under that card.

Yours, respectfully,
J. T. GRANT.

In Justice to Old Rabun.

CLAYTON, Ga., February 2.—Editors Constitution: A correspondent of your paper, writing from Tallulah, Ga., says there has been twenty-nine murders in Rabun county since the war, and no one hung. He is mighty misinformed as to the facts in this case, and as the truth is bad enough, I correct the gentleman's article. There has been but ten deaths here since the war which were murders, and about five of them were good riddances. Our people are now law-abiding and are as averse to blood shedding as any people you will find. Publish this as an act of justice to us.

Very respectfully,
JOHN L. ASBURY.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: We always look in your columns for the latest news, even in our own county, for so prompt and thorough are you in gleaning the every day events all over the whole country that we often find out through you what is occurring right about us some time before learning it other ways. Well do you deserve the name of the "most enterprising and leading daily in the south."

Truly yours,
SUBSCRIBER.

Oxford, Ga., February 4th, 1884.

GEORGIA BY WIRE.

THE NEWS OF THE STATE BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.

The Knights of Honor of Cartersville—Miss Lula Hurst's Performance in Marietta—Athens Infested by a Gang of Thieves—Preparation for the Rome Encampment, Etc.

Specials to the Constitution.

FAIRBURN, February 5.—The superior court of this county convened yesterday, Judge Harris presiding. The criminal docket will be called next Monday. There is not a very large attendance at court, farmers are too busy.

Captain Jackson is again among us talking congressional politics.

Thomaston, Georgia.

THOMASTON, February 5.—A large number of citizens assembled in the courthouse to day to elect officers for the agricultural club. The following named gentlemen were elected: Allen Williams president, J. F. Lewis vice president, W. K. Clay secretary, and J. R. Franklin treasurer. It is thought to be a grand temperance movement and to promote the good of the farmers.

Ellaville, Georgia.

ELLAVILLE, February 5.—On Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. Mr. Chandler officiating, Mr. Eugene Dixon and Miss Lillie Davis were united in wedlock. Attendants—Willie A. Davis and Miss Nannie Myers, Claud Dixon and Miss Blanche Cockrell, Charles R McCrory and Miss Anna Berry, E. A. Dixon and Miss May Cutliff. May happiness on them attend. A reception was given next day by the parents of the groom.

Cartersville, Georgia.

CARTERSVILLE, February 5.—Dr. William King, of Atlanta, delivered an eloquent address at the opera house last night, at the public installation of officers of the Knights of Honor. The address was a splendid one and was attentively listened to by a large audience of both ladies and gentlemen. The Knights of Honor have a good lodge and are rapidly increasing their membership.

The superior court is still engaged in the trial of criminal cases. A mistrial was declared in the case of the state against George Reed, colored, charged with burglary.

Sparta, Georgia.

SPARTA, February 5.—Yesterday evening was celebrated Bishop Pierce's golden wedding. It took place at the residence of his son, Mr. L. Pierce. The company was very large, embracing, besides relatives both near and distant and friends from the town and country, a number of acquaintances from other places. Among them were Rev. Messrs. Burke and Peter, of Macon; Mr. Mereton, of Virginia; Dr. Fitzgerald, of Nashville, Tenn.; and Mr. F. Phinizee, of Athens. General Toombs was expected but did not come. Quite a profusion of presents were received and the wedding supper was one of the most elegant.

Rome, Georgia.

ROME, February 5.—The Rome depot is being much improved. The ladies waiting room has been elegantly furnished and the entire building presents a handsome appearance.

At the sheriff's sale to-day, 48 acres of land near Rome were sold at $100 per acre. Other real estate was also sold at high prices.

The enthusiasm in behalf of the encampment grows daily. Electric lights have been secured by W. H. Adams to illuminate the grounds. General Manager Printup is hard at work, and the various committees will meet to-morrow night to perfect necessary arrangements.

Augusta, Georgia.

AUGUSTA, February 5.—Very little real estate was sold at public sales to-day.

The Georgia railroad stock sold at one hundred and forty-seven and three quarters, city of Augusta six per cent bonds brought one hundred and six, and seven per cents one hundred and twelve.

The city engineer thinks the fishermen at the locks cause more obstructions to the passage of fish up the river than the canal dam, and advises the council to allow no fishing at the locks or a mile below, otherwise the new fish ways will be of no use.

Another hose company has petitioned the city council for a steamer. There are now five steamers in the city.

The farmers in this section are beginning to make preparations for the next crop.

Athens, Georgia.

ATHENS, February 5.—Whit Frierson was badly hurt by his horse falling on him.

The city has been infested for several months with a gang of thieves who have been breaking open the skylights of the stores and letting one of their gang down by a rope, who opens the doors and lets the balance in. On last Thursday night they went into the store of Sanford, Nicholson & Co. and stole a great deal. The police were notified and yesterday captured Curdy Harden, a negro boy only about seventeen years old, and who has twice been before sent to the chaingang for similar offenses. Curdy, when captured, was trying to have some of the goods made into a pair of pants. Curdy gave the whole gang away, and up to the present time eight arrests have been made. The police have found a large quantity of the goods.

LaFayette, Georgia.

LAFAYETTE, February 4.—Andrew Shaw, of Duck creek valley, died yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, of consumption.

George Shields, a son of widow Shields, of Shin Bone valley, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever. It is feared he will not recover.

A little ten-year old child of Rich. Bass, died a few days since. Another of his children is also sick.

A heavy wind passed over LaFayette one night last week. Several trees were blown down.

Charlie Connally, of Texas, was married to Miss "Dub" Fricks, of McLemore's cove, the 31st ult. Mr Connally and his bride will leave for Texas in a few days. Everybody knows Miss "Dub," and there are none but who will hate for her to leave.

Lincolton, Georgia.

LINCOLNTON, February 5.—We are having some beautiful weather now, which is a striking contrast to the rain and slush of the past few weeks. The small grain here is not injured so much as was first estimated, the only damage being to the later planting. Farmers are getting their supply of guano and I think they will use it heavily this year.

The stock law becomes operative in Lincoln on the 8th instant, and the occasion is to be celebrated by two grand balls on next Friday night. One at Mr I. N. Sellars of Goshen, and one at Mr. J. L. Dunaways.

Miss Mollie Britt, of Carolina, is visiting Miss Minnie Perryman, of our town.

The contract to open and grade two new and important streets has been awarded to Mr J. H. Nash.

Hawkinsville, Georgia.

HAWKINSVILLE, February 5.—The Pulaski cotton seed oil mill company, is now running their machinery day and night. They manufacture, say, 12 barrels of crude oil in the twenty four hours. This oil finds ready sale in New York. It is barreled and shipped as it comes from the press. They pay the farmers fifteen cents per bushel for the seed. This is doubtless a good business and will pay handsome dividends to the stock owners. Mr A. M. Knight's planing mills, corn, grist mill and variety works are also in successful operation. The whole machinery comprising various departments of these extensive works is driven by one powerful steam engine.

Our streets are now constantly crowded with drays and farmer's wagons hauling out the guano to the cotton plantations. High price or low price for cotton, farmers will have guano to fertilize their fields.

Tallulah, Georgia.

TALLULAH, February 5.—Judge Logan E. Bleckley has vacated his picturesque home on Screamer mountain and gone on a short visit to Atlanta.

Mr. James Bleckley, a nephew of Judge Bleckley, and Miss Savannah, daughter of Major Horace W. Cannon, of Rabun county, are married.

Superintendent H. R. Bernard, of the Northeastern railroad, Rev. S. D. Evans, of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and Miss Scruggs, an excellent young lady from Tennessee Valley, spent Monday night at Tallulah.

A river side occurred on Tallulah river underneath Colonel Young's saw and grist mill Friday night during the terrific rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning the earth falling to the bottom of the river, a distance of probably 100 feet, precipitating huge rock, terrace, etc., to the bottom of the river.

A party of sportsmen from Athens, including Hon Pope Barrow, Chief Arnold of the police force, and others, went up to Harmony Grove yesterday on a match bird hunt with the sports of Jackson county.

Canton, Georgia.

CANTON, February 4.—Jordan & Moore have bought the stock of general merchandise of George Latham and are occupying Latham's stand.

Hardin & Ferry have opened up a new stock of general merchandise in the house formerly occupied by J. L. & A. B. Coggins.

The Cherokee Advance has just received a new job outfit.

The weather is some better and business is beginning to look up, especially the guano trade.

The Cherokee county Sunday School association met at Woodstock last Saturday and held a very pleasant session, although the attendance was small on account of the bad roads and the schedule of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad. Delegates were elected to the state association consisting of W. H. Perkinson, T. B. Chandler, J. J. A. Sharp and E. B. Holland. The next meeting will be held at Canton on Saturday, May 3d, 1884.

Marietta, Georgia.

MARIETTA, February 5.—Miss Lula Hurst, the "wonder working girl," gave a performance here last night at Nichols hall to a large and appreciative audience. She is the possessor of some wonderful power not to be explained by the laws of science. The audience was astonished and pleased beyond criticism. Colonel Hurst, her father, by his courtesy and kindness, added much to the pleasure of the evening.

Salesday attracted more country people to town to-day than for any time within several years—perhaps more than at any time before, unless a circus or hanging was the attraction. The farmers held an indignation meeting in the courthouse this morning to discuss the new road law, which most of them think causes them great hardship.

The Phoenix agricultural club met in the courthouse to day, but the meeting was of little interest as the farmers were so absorbed in the discussion of the new road law.

This evening two negroes, about 18 or 20, sons of a negro named General Gordon, stole a sack of rags from the warehouse of S. A. Anderson and brought it back and offered it for sale. It was recognized and one of the boys fastened on and given a good whipping by Mr. Anderson. The other boy fled, but was caught by a man on a horse, and brought back and his father called in. The father procured a plaited wagon whip and layed it on to him in good old plantation style.

Mr. Thomas W. Glover, of this place, left to-day to visit for a few weeks friends and relatives in Texas. He will attend the marriage of his neice, Miss Grace Gibson, of Dallas, before he returns.

It is well understood by the community that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder has constituted for years past one of the special domestic staples. It is unquestionably, if the opinions of chemists, physicians and all classes of consumers are worthy of acceptance, the purest and best Baking Powder ever placed in our market.

The real estate valuation of New York is $1,121,974,153—an increase of $43,142,907 as compared with last year.

Anybody can catch a cold now. The trouble is to let go, like the man who caught the bear. We advise our readers to keep a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup handy.

Thirty thousand people spent Sunday week in skating on the lake in New York Central park.

All kinds of pains and aches yield at once to St. Jacobs Oil, the sovereign cure.

The wife of the New York "living skeleton" became a raving maniac two days after the marriage.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—Dr. J. C. Riddler says: "Persons who use Brown's Iron Bitters all ways speak well of it. It is a good medicine.

A. S. Martyn, of Orange, Va., has lost a goose that was said to be one hundred years old.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,
For Alcoholism.

Dr. J. S. HULLMAN, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "It is of good service in the troubles arising from alcoholism, and gives satisfaction in my practice."

A movement is on foot to repeal the commercial traveler's tax in Georgia.

DANDRUFF
Is Removed by the Use of Cocoaine,
And it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.

Almond trees at Shasta are in full bloom.

Occasional doses Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator will keep the liver in good order. Sure.

Sanoma is greatly troubled by hoodlums.

The germs of disease neutralized by Samaritan Nervine. Try it, $1.50.

Los Angeles is claiming a population of 30,000.

All Weakness of Genital Organs, Sexual Impotency, and nervous disorders permanently cured in thirty days, by the genuine Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottles 50 cents. Pills $1.25, 100 pills $2.00 200 pills $3.50, 409 pills $5.00. J. Bradfield, 108 South Pryor street, Atlanta. Wholesale by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar.

The ostriches for the San Diego farm arrived Friday week.

Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection with syringe combined, cures stinging irritation, inflammation and urinary complaints. $1. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar and all druggists.

Dr. Fuller's Youthful Vigor Pills cure nervous debility, impotence and nocturnal emissions. $2 by mail. Depot 429 Canal street, New York.

Ranchers in Yolo county have suffered recently from cattle thieves.

A correspondent, Mr. S. L. Morgan, Walker, Mo., says: "Samaritan Nervine cured my boy of fits." You can get at Druggists.

The Central Pacific railway is discharging many of its employes.

Burnett's Toilet Articles.

The leading toilet articles of Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, comprise Burnett's cologne and flormel for the handkerchief; cocoaine for the hair; kalliston for the skin; and oriental tooth wash. These have become very popular and are used by the principal artists of the drama and opera. Patti and Neilson both testify over their autographs that they have adopted the use of these elegant preparations; and they especially recommend the cocoaine and cologne. Burnett & Co., are also the makers of the purest and most delicious flavoring extracts for the cuisine.

The old library at the Mission at Santa Barbara is an object of much interest.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

John James, a pioneer miner, fell dead in the streets of Victoria, B. C., January 22d.

Cure for Piles.

The first symptom of Piles is an intense itching at night after getting warm. This unpleasant sensation is immediately relieved by an application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Piles in all forms. Itch, Salt Rheum and Ringworm can be permanently cured by the use of this great remedy. Price 50 cents. Manufactured by the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by Sharp Bros., No. 202 Marietta street, Moran's Pharmacy, opposite National Hotel, and and A. J. Pinson.

Every drug store in Georgia has Smith's Worm Oil. It gives universal satisfaction. we sa&w

The new government hospital at Vancouver, W. T., was built at a cost of $2,000.

Try It Yourself.

The proof the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to the article yourself. Sharp Bros., No. 202 Marietta street, A. J. Pinson and Moran's Pharmacy, opposite National Hotel, the druggists, have a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for each and every one who is afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption or Lung Affection. 4

Hollister merchants refuse credit to persons who have gone through bankruptcy.

"Mens sana in corpore sano:" "A sound mind in a sound body" is the trade mark of Allen's Brain Food, and we assure our readers that, if dissatisfied with either weakness of brain or bodily powers, this remedy will permanently strengthen both. $1. At druggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 First Avenue, New York City.

Some of the young ladies of Red Bluff are accused of smoking opium in opium dens.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Prompt and Positive.

"Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters are the best in use."—H. J. Cassebeer, Pharmacist New York. 25c.

Notice of Receiver's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE Judge of the superior court of the Atlanta circuit as receiver in the case of A. H. Shields & Co., and others, against E. T. White and others, I will sell at public outcry at the town of Stone Mountain, DeKalb county, state of Georgia, on Saturday, February 9th, 1884, beginning at 10 o'clock a.m., the following property, to-wit: All the personal property, consisting of furniture, carpets, etc., now in Veal's hall, at said Stone Mountain, and levied on by an attachment for purchase money, in favor of A. J. Miller vs. E. T. White, agent, in the hands of the officers of DeKalb county. Also, all the personal property and furniture, consisting of beds, bedsteads, bedding, tables, bureaux, chairs, tableware, cooking utensils, parlor and office furniture of the said E. T. White, agent, in the hotel at said Stone Mountain, known as King's hotel, and now occupied by said E. T. White, agent.

E. N. BROYLES, Receiver.

January 29, 1884.

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J. A. ANDERSON,
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THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED SATURDAY FEBRUARY 3, 1884.

Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice; Hons. Samuel Hall and M. H. Blandford, Associate Justices.— Reported for The Constitution by J. H. Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.

Ratteree vs. Morrow. Processioner's report, from Clayton. Processioning. Practice in Superior Court. Evidence. Practice in Supreme Court. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Hall, J.—1. Where a protest is filed to the report of processioners by the party notified, and on the trial evidence is introduced on both sides, the applicant for the proceeding stands in the place of a plaintiff or movant in an ordinary cause, and is entitled to open and conclude the argument.

2. Processioners should have the line around the entire tract of the applicant surveyed and marked; and this must be done in order to make the lines between adjacent owners prima facie correct and admissible in evidence without further proof. Where it is apparent on the face of the papers that this has not been done, the return is without legal effect under the processioning laws. But where only one line was run and marked, and the case was tried in the court below upon an issue as to the correctness of the line so marked, and no objection was made on account of the failure to survey and mark all of the lines, after a verdict finding in favor of the line surveyed and marked, this court will not set aside such verdict as contrary to law and evidence on the ground that such failure existed in fact though not apparent on the force of the papers. 69 Ga., 51 (in press.)

(a.) The plat of the surveyor and the return of the processioners are both necessary parts of the proceedings, and neither is complete without the other. It was, therefore, error to reject the return of the processioners and admit the plat of the surveyor; but this rejection furnishes no ground for reversal on behalf of the party at whose instance it was done. Code, §§2392, 2390, 2386.

(b.) The protest may be amended at any stage of the cause, and it may be that if the return of the processioners including the plat showed a failure to ascertain the boundaries of the entire tract and marked them, the court would have no jurisdiction to take further cognizance of the case. Such is not the case here. 69 Ga., 51, 54.

Judgment affirmed.

T. P. Westmoreland; J. T. Spence, for plaintiff in error.

W. L. Waterson, for defendant.

Mullery vs. Hamilton. Money rule, from Fulton. Legacies. Evidence. Identity. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Hall, J.—1. Where a legacy had been left to a certain child, and the question was whether he survived the testatrix and whether a certain person who did survive her, and who was claimed to be the legetee was, in fact, so, on the question of identity, it was admissible to show the name such person bore, his personal appearance and conversations and the account he gave of himself, his family connections and associations. Law. Lib., Ch. 6; Hubback, 446, 450, 464, 468 marg. p.; 1 Barn. & Ald., 185, 186, 187; Code, §3771.

(a.) Identity of person may be proved by the concurrence of several characteristics. The tendency of the courts is to relieve parties from the onus of proving identity, it being, in general, more easily disproved than established.

2. There was sufficient evidence of the identity of the person claimed to be the legatee and the actual legatee, to uphold the finding in this case.

Judgment affirmed.

W. L. Calhoun, for plaintiff in error.

Collier & Collier, for defendant.

Nunn vs. Georgia Railroad. Case, from DeKalb. Railroads. Damages. Negligence. Contracts. Custom. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Hall, J.—Where a passenger on a railroad train holds a ticket to a given point, it is the duty of the company to stop its train at the point of destination a sufficient length of time to allow the passenger to leave it with safety to his life and person; and if he is carried beyond his stopping place, by no fault of his, but by the failure of the company's agent to do his duty in that behalf, he may recover any damage he may sustain. But it is not necessary to the performance of the ordinary duties of the conductor, in putting passengers off the train, that he should give them any other than the customary warning and opportunity to avail themselves of it. A merr voluntary promise on the part of a conductoe to wake a drowsy passenger, and a failure so to do, whereby the passenger was carried beyond his destination furnishes, no cases for recovery against the railroad. Pierce Am. R'y Law, 491; 51 Ga.; 489; 45 Id., 288; 32 Pa. St., 294-42 Miss., 607, 613; 40 Id., 374; Hutch. Carriers §614; Thomp. Car. Pas., pp. 226, 227 and cit; 2 Redf. Am. R'y Cas., 536, 540-2; 3 Am. and Eng. R'y Cas., 340 Distinguished from Wood Mast. and Serv., §§263, 267-8.

(a). How far a custom on the part of a conductor of assisting unattended females, children or infirm persons, known or which may be presumed to be known to the company, will modify these rules, is not decided

Judgment affirmed.

J. C. Reed, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Hillyer & Brother; J. B. Cumming, by J. H. Lumpkin, for defendant.

Soule vs. State. Larceny after trust, from; Fulton. Criminal Law. Larceny. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Hall, J.—By the Code, §4422, two kinds of acts are made criminal; first, where one fraudulently converts to his own use an article entrusted to him, and second, where he otherwise disposes of the article, but to the injury of the owner and without his consent, and without paying him the full value or market price of the article upon demand.

(a). A railroad ticket was entrusted to the defendant in Fulton county, Georgia, with the right to use a specified portion of the coupons thereto attached, with the distinct engagement that upon reaching Jacksonville, Florida, his point of destination, he would return the ticket with the balance of the coupons to the party who entrusted him therewith. This he failed to do, after repeated demands by telegraph and otherwise. He was brought back to Fulton county, and before the institution of the prosecution, a demand was made upon him for the full value or market price of the ticket and coupons. To this he failed to respond:

Held, that there was sufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty of larceny after trust in Fulton county. Code §4142; 15 Ga., 205, 208; 50 Id., 219, 222.

Judgment affirmed.

C. D. Hill, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

B. H. Hill, solicitor-general, by brief, for the state.

Bell vs. McDuffie. Claim, from Fulton. Deeds. Title. Contracts. Judgements. Liens. Vendor and Purchaser. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Hall, J.—1 While no prescribed form is essential to the validity of a deed to land, yet the instrument must be sufficient in itself to show that the intention of the parties was to convey the land. Code, §2692; 32 Ga., 170.

(a.) An instrument in the following terms was not a deed, but a contract to convey in the nature of a bond for title:

"Received of Captain G. A. Cooper, sixty-three dollars in part payment of lot fronting on Simpson street, and running back," etc. "The balance is one hundred and twelve dollars to be paid, commencing January 23, '75, in monthly installments, as may be agreed in drinks approximating ten dollars." (This was signed in presence of witnesses, one of whom was a justice of the peace. Under it the following appeared, also signed): "By agreement, if Captain Cooper should fail to meet the terms of the agreement, the property reverts to Elyea, the maker or heirs, on returning money and legal interest from the date of payments."

2. Where land had been sold, a part of the purchase money paid, a bond for titles given, and a note of the purchaser held for the balance, the title remaining in the vendor when a judgment against him was recovered, was subject to levy and sale under the fi. fa. issued thereon. Code, §3582; 68 Ga., 678, 817.

(a). Semble, that the purchaser under the levy would acquire just so much interest as the defendant in execution had at the date of the judgment. Not decided because question is not before the court.

Judgment affirmed.

Candler, Thomson & Candler, for plaintiff in error.

Collier & Collier, for defendant.

Schmidlapp & Co., vs. La Confiance Insurance Co. Garnishment, from Fulton. Jurisdiction. Insurance. Coporations. Principal and Agent. Garnishment. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Hall, J.—A foreign insurance company did business in South Carolina and Florida, but none in Georgia, and had no agency in the latter state. An agent of the company resided in Georgia, who audited and approved claims arising in South Carolina and Florida, gave checks for amounts due on account thereof, and when in funds, sometimes paid them:

Held, that the courts of Georgia had no jurisdiction of the company; and upon the facts above stated a garnishment served upon the agent residing in this state was properly discharged. Code, §§3281, 3369, 2850 (a), 2,850 (j), 3,850 (h), 3,850 (j); 48 Ga., 351; 60 Ga., 310 and cit.

Judgment affirmed.

W. I. Heyward, for plaintiff in error.

A. C. King; J. C. Reed, for defendant.

Rice, surviving partner vs. Caudle. Complainant, from City Court of Atlanta Damages. Master and Servant. Contracts. Amendment. (Before Judge Clark.

Hall, J.—1. In a suit for compensation, growing out of the breach of a contract under which the plaintiff claimed the exclusive right to sell certain goods at a given price in a designated teritory, and in violation of which others were employed to do the work without his consent, when he was ready and willing to carry out his contract, the measure of damages would be the difference between the cost of doing the work and the price to be paid for it; that is, the profits of the enterprise after deducting the legitimate and actual costs of its execution. 42 Ga., 463.

2. The amendment which the court allowed to plaintiff's declaration introduced no new cause of action; nor did it amount to a misjoinder of caues of action.

Judgment reversed.

B. F. Abbott, for plaintiff in error.

D. N. Martin, for defendant.

Lowe, trustee, vs. Holbrook, trustee. Injunction, from Fulton. Nuisance. Trespass. Damages. Injunction. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Hall, J.—The unauthorized use of the premises of another in putting trash, filth and garbage upon the same, in such a manner as to interfere constantly with their reasonable and unimpeded use by the owner, and to occasion him hurt, annoyance and damage, in addition to being a nuisance, is a continuing trespass, which may be irreparable in damages; and whether the wrong-doer is insolvent or not, these repeated acts may give rise to a multiplicity of suits. To avoid these consequences, or for other reasons which may exist, a court of equity may interpose by injunction. Code, §3002, 3219.

(a.) That one of two joint owners permitted a party wall to be erected with certain windows left open in it, was not alone sufficient to show that he lincensed the wrongful use of such windows to his injury, or estop him from seeking to remove or restrain such wrong and damage.

Judgment affirmed.

W. I. Heyward; J. B. Redwine, for plaintiff in error.

Julius L. Brown; W. D. Ellis, by brief, for defendant.

Masland, Jr., vs. Kemp et al. Refusal o. injunction, from Dougherty. Injunction-Practice in Superior Court. Res adjudicata. (Before Judge Bower.)

Hall, J.—1. Upon the hearing of an application for injunction in vacation, the only use which could be made of a plea of res adjudicata was for the evidence it afforded to justify the refusal of the injunction prayed for. The chancellor could pass no order finally disposing of the plea.

2. The bill made no case for an injunction. It did not appear that either of the defendants was insolvent or likely to become so; the landed property sought to be subjected had not changed hands since the commencement of this litigation; and if ever subject to the claim, it still remained so; the pendency of the bill was notice to anyone who might purchase; the defendants denied notice of complainant's equity when they purchased and paid for the property; the answer swore off the equity of the bill, and no rebutting testimony was offered at the hearing.

Judgment affirmed

H. Morgan; W. E. Smith, for plaintiff in error.

R. Hobbs; D. H. Pope, for defendants.

Rivers vs. Hood. Distress warrant, from Pike. Distress Warrant. Jurisdiction. County Courts. (Before Judge Harris.)

Hall, J.—At the monthly session of the county court, it has jurisdiction of issues on distress warrants where the amount of the principal does not exceed one hundred dollars, and at its quarterly session it has jurisdiction of such issues on distress warrants where the amount is in excess of that sum, but not more than three hundred dollars, (except where the warrant is issued by the county judge himself). Therefore where a notary public or justice of the peace issued a distress warrant for two hundred and thirty-five dollars, returnable to the next term of the county court, it was properly returned, together with the counter affidavit thereto, to the next quarterly session of the county court. Code, §283 (f), 295; 60 Ga., 623.

Judgment reversed.

J. A. Hunt; S. J. Hale, for plaintiff in error.

Henry Walker, for defendant.

Clay vs. Banks et. al.; Banks et. al. vs. Mills et. al.; Wilkins vs. Mills. Equity, from Chatham. Mortgage. Title. Choses in Action. Merger. Equity. Liens. (Before Judge Adams.)

Hall, J.—1. The assignee of a chose in action other than promissory notes, bills of exchange, etc., takes it subject to the equities existing at the time of the transfer, and to such as subsequently arise unless notice be given to the party bound. 2 W. & T. Lead. Cas., 215-17, 233, 209.

2. As a general rule, a party cannot hold a lien on his own property; and this is never allowed except where equity intervenes to protect the title and thereby prevent a failure of justice. 94 U. S., 413.

(a). Where the money due on a mortgage is paid by one whose duty it is by contract or otherwise to pay the mortgage, it is a release, though, in form, it purports to be an assignment; and a subsequent assignment of the mortgage by the party whose duty it was to extinguish it, could give no title to the assignee as against the holder of another mortgage, to advance, the lien of which the debtor had agreed to take up the first encumbrance. 3 Cush., 551; 12 Id., 227.

3. Notice to the second assignee was unnecessary. Were it otherwise, there were circumstances sufficient to have put him upon inquiry and to have affected his conscience with direct notice. 14 Ga., 145; 10 Vt., 293; 33 Am. Dec., 201.

4. The judgment granting a new trial to Mills, and refusing to complainants in the original bill a decree of foreclosure upon the mortgage premises, was erroneous. The decree must be modified to this extent: Mills should have the right to redeem the premises as to complainants' mortgage, and to proceed against Clay, the assignor, not only for the amount of this decree, but for any other amount Clay may be found indebted to him, and for which he holds the assignment of the decree forclosing the mortgage; as between Clay and Mills, the assignment of the same is not an extinguishment of the debt. The complainants are not entitled to have the decree rendered in their favor against Clay, between whom and them there is no privity; and when the complainants claim under their mortgage is satisfied, Wilkins is entitled to have the amount received on this account credited on the personal decree in favor of the complainants against him.

(a). The Act of 1880 allowing mortgages to be foreclosed in equity conferred fuller powers upon the court by this mode of procedure than it had at law; and in addition to the foreclosure, a personal decree may be rendered against the mortgagor. Code, §3979.

Judgment reversed.

Geo. A Mercer, for plaintiff in error, in first case.

Lawton & Cunningham; Lester & Ravenel; R. R. Richards; G. J. Mills, for defendant.

R. R. Richards; Lester & Ravenel, for plaintiffs in error in second case.

George A. Mercer; Lawton & Cunningham, for defendants.

Lawton & Cunningham, for plaintiff in error in third case.

George A. Mercer; G. J. Mills; R. R. Richards; Laster & Ravenel, for defendant.

Bechtoldt vs. Fain et al. Equity, from Fulton. Homestead. Husband and Wife. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Hall, J.—Where a married woman applies for a homestead, it must affirmatively appear from her petition that it is claimed out of her husband's property; otherwise, the homestead granted to her will be invalid; aliter if the husband were the applicant, the presumption being in that case that the property is his. 61 Ga., 105; 65 Id., 347; 67 Id., 669.

2. A married woman cannot have a homestead set apart out of her own property unless she is living separate and apart from her husband. Code, §2019; 62 Ga., 352.

Judgment affirmed.

Collier & Collier, for plaintiff in error.

W. L. Calhoun, for defendants.

Cheapstead vs. Frank et al. Apeal, from Fulton. Interest and Usury. Statute of Limitations. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Hall, J.—Where notes were given for a loan at usurious interest, and various payments were made without direction as to how they should be appropriated and under no express contract to keep down interest or to satisfy the usury charged, there was no error in refusing to charge to the effect that such payments were made to satisfy the usury, and that as more than six months had elapsed since this defence was set up, a claim that the note was usurious was barred by the statute of limitations. The statute of limitations relied upon to defeat this defence is alone applicable to suits brought to recover usary which has been paid or to a set-off claiming such a demand. Code, §2794; 22 Ga., 193; 57 Id., 438; 54 Id., 190; 64 Id., 510; 61 Id., 538.

(a). The suit in this case was on notes given after original notes, which the plaintiff claimed were given for the balance due after purging the debt of usury, while the defendant insisted that the original debt with legal interest had been paid, and that these notes were without consideration.

Judgment affirmed.

Hillyer & Brother, for plaintiff in error.

Marshall J. Clarke, for defendant.

Clarke et al. vs. Beck. Complaint for land, from Fultod. Title. Landlord and Tenant. Admissions. Deeds. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Blandford, J.—1. Where a vendor sold land and gave a bond for title, and his vendee paid the purchase money and went into possession, either by himself or by his tenant, and held the same adversely, he thereby acquired a good title, and one who subsequently bought from the same vendor and took a deed to the property, acquired no title as against him.

2. A tenant cannot dispute or deny his landlord's title, nor can he attorn to any other person during the tenancy. Therefore the landlord was not affected by the fact that the tenant represented to the second vendee that he was the tenant of the vendor, and after the sale to the second vendee agreed to attorn to him.

Judgment affirmed.

W. I. Heyward, for plaintiffs in error.

Thomas Findley, by brief, for defendant.

Huff vs. Markham. Equity, from Fulton. Landlord and Tenant Injunction. Equity. (Before Judge Hammond)

Blandford, J.—A court of equity will not interfere with the remedies provided for landlords to collect their rent and to recover the premises from delinquent tenants, as contained in sections 4077 to 4081 of the Code, except in extraordinary cases, to prevent fraud and irreparable injury or damage. Such a case is not presented here. 42 Ga., 179.

Judgment affirmed.

Lyon & Gresham; F. J. M. Daly; Hawkins & Hawkins, for plaintiff in error.

Abbott & Gray; E. N. Broyles, for defendant.

Georgia Chemical and Mining Co. vs. Colquitt et al Demurrer to bill for injunction, from Fulton. Nuisance. Damages. Injunction. Equity. (Before Judge Hammond).

Blandford, J.—If a nuisance causes special damage to an individual in which the public do not participate, such special damage gives a right of action; and as an action may be brought for every day the nuisance continues, equity, which abhors a multiplicity of suits, will entertain jurisdiction, so as to do full and complete justice between tde parties and terminate the litigation. 18 Ga, 528 Minor et al. vs. DeVaughn, (present term).

Judgment affirmed.

Julius L. Brown; Abbott & Gray, for plaintiff in error.

Candler & Thomson; B. H. Hill, for defendant.

Robinson et al. vs. Burge. Complaint for land, from Fulton. Levy and Sale. Title. Execution. (Before Judge Hammond).

Blandford, J.—1. A sheriff's deed based on a justice court fi. fa. upon which there was no entry of "no personal property to be found" is void and conveys no title. Code, §4172 (b); 3 Kelly, 222 and succeeding cases.

2. The officer making the levy upon realty could make the entry of no personalty nunc pro tunc, provided he was still in office; but in the absence of any effort to have this done, the sheriff's deed was properly held void.

Judgment affirmed.

Collier & Collier, for plaintiff in error.

Candler & Thomson, for defendant.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE COURT of ordinary of Rabun county, will be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, 1884, at the court house door in said county, between the legal hours of sale, one-tenth of lot of land number 147, in the second district of said county, containing 20 acres more or less. Terms, six months credit with interest at 8 per cent. January 30, 1884.

A. J. MARTIN,
Guardian of the minor heirs of G. W. Carter, deceased.

H. I. KIMBALL. L. B. WHEELER & CO.,

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS,

9 1-2 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA
38 BROAD St., NEW YORK.

A Card to the People of Georgia and the South.

HAVING DETERMINED TO OFFER TO THE public of Georgia and the south, my services in all matters pertaining to the architecture, designing and superintendence of public and private buildings and grounds, and all kinds of structures for mercantile, manufacturing and other purposes that may be entrusted to my care and direction, I have associated with we Mr. Lorenso B. Wheeler, of New York city, whose exceptional ability and taste are well understood in architectural circles,

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H. I. KIMBALL.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF CLARKE & LINGENFELTER IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. A. Clarke retires and C. E. Lingenfelter assums all liabilities, and will collect all money due the late firm.
J. A. CLARKE,
CHAS. E. LINGENFELTER.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF CLARKE & Lingenfelter, I return thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm, and hope a continuance to my successor.
J. A. CLARKE
February 1, 1884.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

TLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at $1 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 6, 1884.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states: generally fair weather, south to west winds, a slight fall in barometer, nearly stationary temperature.

THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER CASE.

The house, by about a two-thirds vote, has passed a bill to authorize the president to place Porter on the retired list in the army, in the same relative position as he would have held had the sentence of a court martial not been pronounced against him. The bill leaves the placing of Porter on the retired list at the discretion of the president; and even after the bill has passed the senate and becomes a law, the president can act upon it or not as he sees fit. The house expressly refused to make the bill mandatory. If he accepts it as the will of congress and therefore of the country, Porter will be retired with the rank of colonel, that having been his rank in the regular army before a court-martial cut short his military career. If he is thus placed on the retired list he will of course draw the two-thirds pay of a colonel; but the pending bill does not touch the question of compensation prior to its passage. It is urged by the opponents of the measure that next winter a bill will be presented to give him back pay from January 21, 1863, which would amount, interest included, to about $100,000, and that the supporters of the present bill can not consistently oppose such a bill. Let us not, however, bother ourselves about what is to come, especially if it looks only to the undoing of what is now considered as unjust and hasty.

The facts relating to this celebrated case can be briefly stated. During the campaign of August, 1862, General Porter commanded a corps of the army of Virginia under General Pope. After the memorable battle in which Pope suffered a defeat, General Porter was tried for disobedience of various orders received from Pope on August 27 and 29, and for attacking feebly on the 30th, the trial being before a court-martial appointed November 25, 1862, by Major General Halleck. It has been generally believed that Secretary of War Stanton, who selected the members of the court, was bitterly hostile to Porter. The court consisted of nine persons, of whom seven were of [illegible] grade than Porter. Five of these received promotions shortly after the conclusion of the trial. Two of them, by reason of the part they played in the battle, were specially interested to have the responsibility of the defeat placed on Porter. Joseph Holt, a bitter partisan and follower of the secretary of war, was appointed from civil life colonel and judge-advocate general to try the case. The result was that General Porter was found guilty and sentenced to be "cashiered and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States." During Hayes's occupancy of the presidential office, at the request of General Porter's friends, an inquiry into the real facts was directed to be made by a board of military officers, who, though at the outset of the investigation prejudiced against Porter, arrived at the conclusion that "not one among all the gallant soldiers on that bloody field was less deserving of condemnation than he." General Grant, on examining the evidence brought out by the inquiries of this board, reached a similar conclusion, and now the house by a vote of 184 to 78 says the result of the court-martial should be reversed. Over forty republicans voted in the affirmative, and there is little doubt that Porter will gain the vindication that he has long and patiently sought.

ARE DEMOCRATS DIVIDED?

This is the presidential year, and the Boston Herald, which is highly independent when the political sap runs low, has begun to criticize the democratic party with the awful severity of one who has tried in vain to stomach an organization that is foreign to Beacon street if not to Boston. It says, for instance, that the party is hopelessly divided, and then it goes on to rake us all over the coals because the democrats have no issue.

This is very funny. The democratic party could have no more important issue than opposition to republican corruption and maladministration, and a settled purpose to reform and reduce taxation in the interest of the people. As to the hopeless division alluded to by our Boston contemporary, that is a myth. We may differ among ourselves as to the policy of bringing forward an impracticable tariff reform bill at the present juncture, but the Herald will see no division among the democrats when the campaign opens.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION.

The past year was one of great depression in the iron trade, and yet the production of pig iron was only 31,150 tons less than in the preceding year. The product of 1882 was 5,178,122; of 1883, 5,146,972 tons. The number of furnaces January 1, 1884, was 683, against 687 of one year before. Thirteen furnaces were completed last year, and 17 furnaces were either destroyed by fire or abandoned. At the opening of the present year 19 furnaces were in the course of erection, 12 of them being coke furnaces, 3 charcoal, and 4 consumers of anthracite coal.

But on the first day of last month there were only 288 furnaces in blast, as against 430 one year before. Here is a heavy loss; and the object of this article is to show where this loss occurred. In New England, New York and New Jersey only 14 out of 32 charcoal furnaces, and only 26 out of 60 anthracite furnaces were in blast. The production had declined in like proportion. In eastern Pennsylvania, 82 furnaces were in blast and 81 were idle; in western Pennsylvania, only 39 out of 84 were at work. In all this region the capacity of the furnaces at work was less than 60 per cent of the entire number. In Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and West Virginia 19 were in blast, and 61 idle. In Ohio and Kentucky 44 out of 118 were in blast, producing about 40 per cent of the average capacity. In the west only 24 of 79 furnaces were busy at the opening of the year.

We now come to the southern furnaces proper. In Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama 22 furnaces with a capacity of 7,874 tons a week were in blast and 25 with a capacity per week of 5,333 tons were idle. Only 5 out of 17 of the bituminous furnaces in the three states were idle on the the first day of January, and these were probably shut down on account of repairs or accidents. No other section makes such a showing in a bad year. We give below the production of four states in the southeast in 1880 and 1883:

	1883 Tons.	1880. Tons.
Virginia	234 000	55 722
Tennessee	160.000	77,100
Alabama	265,000	62 986
Georgia	45 000	35,152
Total	704 000	230,900

These figures are very encouraging. The output was not only maintained, but it was actually increased in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, when prices were confessedly at the bottom. When furnaces are stopped by the score in other states, new furnaces are in course of construction in the south. It does not take iron masters long to ascertain where iron can be made at the lowest cost; and if the figures are not sadly distorted the three iron states of the southeast have a margin over Pennsylvania and Ohio of from four to seven dollars a ton—margin enough at any rate to compel in the long run, a transfer of the great iron interest to points at or near the southern ore beds.

AS TO THE WHISKY RING.

Editor Watterson's esteemed paper, the Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal, appears to be very angry because THE CONSTITUTION and some other journals oppose the efforts of the whisky ring to secure a loan of upwards of seventy-five millions of dollars. Editor Watterson is of the opinion that the opponents of the whisky ring are full of animosity, and so forth, but that this animosity is greatly to be deplored.

Speaking for ourselves, it gives us pleasure to state that the animosity to which Editor Watterson alludes, exists in his mind's eye and no where else. We have no more animosity toward the whisky dealers or the whisky distillers than we have towards the whisky drinkers, or the total abstainers. It is ridiculous to suppose that there could be animosity, or even prejudice, where there is no ground for it.

But even if there were grounds for prejudice, it would be difficult to find the object for it. Is it the whisky distillers, the whisky dealers, or the whisky consumers? According to the Courier-Journal, the whisky men desire the suspension of the tax on whisky in bond. What whisky men? The distillers or the dealers? The testimony here is a trifle confusing. We have the authority of Mr. Millett, the secretary of the Kentucky whisky distillers' association, for the statement that the whisky now in bond was made to order, and is no longer the property of the distillers, consequently they are not particularly interested in the proposed tax suspension. Is it the dealers who are interested? It would be strange if they are, since, as the Courier-Journal declares, the tax is paid by the consumers. It is possible, indeed, that the tax, even as it stands, is a part of the profits of both manufacturer and dealer; certainly it is no burden to them.

Since the tax falls on the consumers, and on them alone, it would be reasonable to suppose that they are interested in the suspension of the tax. As a matter of fact, the whisky consumers have no share in the movement. They drink their mixture of adulterated spirits with as good grace as possible, pay toll as well as tax, and think nothing more of it. Who is it, then, that wants to secure this subsidy of seventy five millions of dollars out of the government? To fall back upon the nomenclature of sympathizers, it is merely the "whisky men"—the poor, unfortunate, hard-pressed, long-suffered "whisky men."

The Boston Herald, which seems to be one of the remote sympathizers, says "the bill is either a good one, on purely business principles, or it is not. If it is a just measure, it does not make the least difference whether the article it relates to is whisky, flour or cotton." This is so neatly put that we unhesitatingly adopt it. The bill is not a good one on purely business principles. On purely business principles, it is as transparent a piece of jobbery as was ever brought to the attention of congress. It would be a transparent piece of jobbery if it related to flour, cotton or New England rum. Class legislation is always wrong; in this interest it would be in the interest of a class which does not need the relief asked for, simply because the burdens complained of fall elsewhere. The democratic party is in no condition to shoulder the jobbery advocated by the whisky ring.

"SOUTHWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE."

The figures of the next census on southern manufactures will astonish the natives.

A year ago when THE CONSTITUTION printed the statistics of manufacturing in Atlanta there was general surprise. The News, of Augusta, and the Enquirer, of Columbus, made similar exhibits for their respective cities, that surpassed even their own expectations. The News and Courier comes now with a detailed statement of Carolina's industries that is even more surprising.

These concurrent reports must convince even the most obstinate, that the past few years have witnessed an amazing progress in industrial affairs in the south. The totals of the last census made a gratifying exhibit. But these statistics were collected in 1879. More than four years have gone by since then, and these four years have been busy ones with the south. South Carolina, for example, has increased her cotton spindles in that time, 170 per cent, and doubled her miscellaneous industries. While the Piedmont region of Carolina is exceptionally prosperous, the progress made by that state is an indication of what its neighbors have done. Georgia will certainly hold her own in comparison. Alabama ought to do even more. Tennessee is developing various interests, and North Carolina is on a sturdy boom. The growth of Texas in every direction is astounding, and Governor Bloxham has favored the public lately with some astonishing figures concerning Florida.

Five years from next summer the census of 1890 will be taken. If we all keep in health and have moderate weather we will show our brothers up in New England that we have learned something of their thrift and energy, and that since we have no slaves to work for us, we have gone to work for ourselves.

The author of the famous "Le Societe de Berlin" turns out to be M. Gerard, formerly secretary of the French legation at Washington. Gerard's review of Berlin society is severe and merciless, but sparkling and piquant. The prejudiced Frenchman says that in Berlin vice is not looked upon as vice, and virtue is among the things reckoned useless. Love is seldom met with. The marriage relation is not respected by the parties to it. As regards intellect no attempt is made to cultivate it. The Berlin lady of the upper classes does not read or work, or have any occupation. Her life is spent in chattering, dressing and undressing. She is ill bred, without tact; noisy and perfectly ignorant of what is going on in the world. The men are even worse than the women in the matter of gossip, and when young their only thought is of food. M. Gerard spent several years in Berlin when quite a youth and his bitter pamphlet is supposed to be a summary of his observations during that period of his life.

STILL another attempt has been made to prove that your Uncle Samuel Tilden will not be a candidate. The effort, however, lacks your uncle's well known signature.

THE half dozen office-holders that compose the republican party in Georgia are in a state of perpetual riot.

THE Boston Herald declares that the Weed forgery is a "silly story." This settles it. The Herald, in the opinion of the New York Tribune, the Chicago Tribune and the Cincinnati Commercial, is now a traitorous rebel and a northern doughface besides.

IN naval circles it is freely said that the four new steel cruisers being constructed for the government at Roach's shipyard, Chester, at a cost of $2,440,000, will prove utter failures. The contractors are not so much responsible as the incapables at Washington, who prepared the plans. The vessels are not built for speed, and consequently would be unable to escape from swift foreign men of war. Everything about the vessel is out of proportion, the hulls being planned by one set of men, the engines by another, and other parts by other men. As it is the new steel cruisers are expensive humbugs, and are laughed at by expert marine engineers.

EDITOR MCLEAN still feels it his duty to pay the travelling expenses of "Jayhawker," the republican emissary, in Indiana.

IN ELIZABETH'S time men wore ruffs and earrings, and it was only when the ladies took to ruffs that a keen competition began, in which each sex strove to outdo the other in extravagance. During the restoration the dissolute cavaliers took up the wearing of fripperies and fineries, and strutted in laces and ribbons, feathers and flowing curls. It will be seen, therefore, that the distinct lines of demarcation between masculine and feminine dress are of modern origin. If these distinctions did not exist, our mashers and dudes would doubtless array themselves in petticoats.

A DASHING Italian journalist says that the American girl is champagny, glittering, foamy, bubbly, sweet, dry, tart, in a word, fizzy! Our Italian critic thinks that, with the American girl, the modiste and the millionaire make up the alpha and omega of life. She is an angel, of course, but a strictly business angel.

THE detectives in the neighborhood of New York have at last succeeded in detecting a murderer. Before he was detected, however, the murderer confessed.

CONNECTICUT, where the escaped murderers hold tri-weekly conventions, is called the land of steady habits. The title is deserved. The murder habit is steady enough to suit anybody's views.

DURING February Neptune is evening star, and being the first to rise, he heads the stately procession of the outer members of the system. Saturn is evening star, and the second of the planets in the order of rising. Next in order follow Jupiter, Mars and Venus. During the month Mars will be a very conspicuous object, shining in the northeast with a fiery red light. Mercury is morning star throughout the month. He reaches his greatest western elongation on the 13th at 11 o'clock at night. Venus continues increasing in radiance.

A NEW YORK exchange wants to know if Arthur "never gets tired of dining and being dined." Alas! this is the man's entire education. He knows how to eat and drink, and he knows when his breeches are baggy. Beyond this, he is a very poor creature indeed.

CONKLING is a wise man. He says he has discovered when to hold his tongue, and how to comb his hair.

THERE is no evidence that the prehistoric races of America had any knowledge of iron, or that they knew how to manufacture bronze. Copper, however, was used extensively for ornaments and for implements. The specimens of copper tools found in ancient earthworks show that the prehistoric aborigines did not understand the art of casting, but were compelled to hammer their pure copper into shape.

NEWMAN, Grant's pastor, is compelled to keep a policeman in his church to maintain order. Newman is a well known republican Christian, with all the the term implies.

DEACON RICHARD SMITH stands manfully by Thurlow Weed's remarkable biographical grand child. Deacon Smith, if we are to judge from the tone of his excellent Cincinnati newspaper, is willing to swear that he saw Mr. Benjamin write the forged letter to the British consul at New York in 1860, and we believe this is the attitude of Editor Whitelaw Reid, of New York, and Editor Josef Medill, of Chicago.

IF the Boston Herald has ever remarked that it is willing to support a democratic candidate on a "tariff for revenue only" platform, the remark has escaped our attention.

THE rumor to the effect that Atlanta proposes to crowd New Orleans out of her own exposition is baseless. Atlanta can get along without upsetting any of the "sisterin'."

THE republicans say the democrats blundered when they sat still and declined to reply to John Sherman's grins and Mahone's fainting spell in regard to outrages in the south. The trouble seems to be that the democrats should have proposed to pay the whisky bills of the investigating committees.

THE Boston Herald thinks the democrats want an issue. Well—there's honest government. That's an issue.

"WE have said some hard things of Georgia, in our time," remarks a republican exchange. This probably means that editor has praised the state.

POLITICAL NOTES.

ARTHUR stock follows the general market—"dull and easy in an almost utter absence of demand."

AN effort is being made in the New York legislature to limit the hours of labor of the conductors and drivers of street cars in the large cities to twelve per day.

To Mr. Ranney, in the house is conceded the leading place in point of talent on the Massachusetts delegation. Senator Hoar says that he is the ablest lawer in Massachusetts.—Washington Letter to Providence Star.

THE supreme court of Minnesota has sustained the validity of the biennial amendments to the constitution of the state adopted by the vote of the people at the recent election, the point at issue being the terms of various state and county officers and their salaries.

THERE are only four nations in the world to-day that are paying their way. England generally manages to make ends meet and show a trifling surplus of $1 000,000 or $3,000,000 to be applied to the reduction of its enormous national debt; the United States, in spite of congressional extravagance, puts by nearly fifty times as much, and Holland and Belgium keep about even. With these exceptions every nation in the civilized world shows an annual deficit of more or less millions.

SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY RAYNOR, whose recent amusing opinion on the right of Mrs. Mary Miller to command a steamboat set the whole country laughing, has written a letter to the New York Sun protesting that in the inquiry in question he merely performed his duty in responding with honesty and boldness to an inquiry submitted to him officially by his superior in office, the secretary of the treasury. He also incloses to the Sun and has printed a portion of the opinion hitherto unpublished.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGNOLI is fifty-eight years old.

THE lord mayor of London, newly chosen, is a Methodist.

PLANQUETTE has been offered $15,000 for his latest work, "Nell Gwynne."

M. DE LESSEPS is a candidate for the seat in the French academy vacated by the death of M. Henry Martin.

EARL HUNTINGTON says that Grant and Nast are the first people that prominent English people inquire about upon arriving in this country.

MISS BERTHA BOYD, who keeps a lighthouse at Spruce Point, N. B., has saved several lives this winter, and the Canadian government will present her with a medal. She was recently presented with a boat, upholstered and handsomely made, worth $125.

SPEAKER CARLISLE'S wife has been suffering considerably from rheumatism in her arm and shoulder. Her friends are afraid that she may not be able to discharge the many social duties incidental to her position as faithfully as she has been doing.

JOHN W. AND ASA B. HUTCHINSON, with their sister, Abby (Mrs. Paiton), are visiting in Washington. These three were of the original quartet, famous as the "Hutchinson Family," and are the only surviving members of a family of sixteen brothers and sisters.

THE Astors need not put on airs. They are not so very rich. In 1875, when William B. Astor died, he had 720 houses on his rent roll. The present number exceeds 1,200, and the whole estate is valued at about $50,000,000, the income from which is about $3,000,000 per annum.

MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS, a young lady living near St Joseph, Mo., has just finished making a silk quilt, the blocks of which are filled in with pieces of the dresses of more or less distinguished women throughout the country. The pieces in the quilt go up into the thousands. Among the ladies who furnished her specimens are: Mrs. General Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Governor Knott, Mrs. Langtry, Fanny Davenport, Ellen Terry, Clara Morris, Maggie Mitchell, Kellogg, Bernhardt, Lotta, Anna Dickinson, Mrs. Hendricks, Phœbe Couzins, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Medill, Mrs Storey, Mrs. Thos. E. Fletcher, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Watterson and Mrs. Crittenden.

SENATOR MORGAN, of Alabama, had a hard issue tussle when he began the practice of law. His shingle hung unnoticed for many months. Becoming desperate one day, he packed up his few books and started for the depot, determined to abandon his profession and go to Texas. He had reached the foot of the stairs, which led to his office, when he was accosted by an elderly man, who inquired where John Morgan's law office was. "Right here, sir; my name is Morgan." "Going out?" "I am about to start for Texas on pressing business." "Indeed! Then can you direct me to a good lawyer! I've a little case to dispose of." "I decided," said Mr. Morgan afterward, in telling my story to a friend, "that my Texas trip was not so pressing after all. I took the old gentleman into my office and heard his case. I won it, and since that day fortune has favored me."

JACOB VANDERBILT, with great satisfaction, was leading a string of trotters down Seventh avenue, New York, the other day. He was driving his bay gelding Boston, and as no horse had passed him since the sleighing began, he had no reason to believe that any horse would pass him then. But at One Hundred and Twentieth street a strange horse appeared and crept up the string in a most amazing way. He came right up to Vanderbilt, and causing Boston to break, swept by him like the wind. Then the stranger trotted steadily and easily along, keeping a lead of four lengths, and turned into Central park. Vanderbilt was enabled to make an inquiry when the stranger slowed up at Mt. St. Vincent. "Young man," he said, "you've got a fast horse there." "Yes, sir," was the reply. "What horse is he?" pursued Vanderbilt. "Why," replied the young man, smiling, "I am Edward Bonner. This is Pickard and belongs to my father, Robert Bonner." "Wheugph!" said Vanderbilt, "no wonder."

IN GENERAL.

YOUNG lady school-teachers in Pennsylvania average only $1 per day.

THE Belle Meade stock farm, Tennessee, includes eighty thoroughbred mares.

LAKE Champlain is frozen its entire length and breadth, and can be traveled by horses.

THERE were 33,000 deaths from diphtheria in the province of Kharkof, Russia, between 1878 and 1882.

HOUSE rents are lower this winter in New York city, and it is believed that May 1, the general moving day there, will inaugurate a further reduction.

SEVENTY FIVE per cent of the paper made in Germany is manufactured of wood pulp. Even for the better qualities of paper wood pulp is used as a substitute for rags.

AT last accounts the several Indian tribes in Massachusetts numbered about as follows: Chappequiddicks, 50; Gay Heads, 200; Mashpees, 320; Herring Ponds, 55; Dudleys, 60.

EXTRACTING oil from skunks and selling it to Troy, (N. Y.) druggists is a growing industry among the farmers in Washington and Rensselaer counties. The druggists pay $1 a quart for the article. It is said to be a remedy for croup.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S father played a version of "Rip Van Winkle" over 40 years ago, and James H. Hackett appeared in the part 10 years previously. Thus a play with a grain of human nature in it outlasts a whole library of others strong in every other respect.—Chicago Current.

A NASHVILLE merchant, speaking of women who will not buy goods on Friday, told a Banner reporter also of a man whose home is not far from Nashville, who, if he meets a red-headed man when he starts for business in the morning, immediately goes back to his home and takes a fresh start.

THERE have been only two known cases of lynching women in this country. The first occurred in 1851 at Donneville, a mining camp in the Bodie district of California, and the victim was a Spanish woman named Inez Paria, who had murdered and robbed a man in her husband's saloon. The second and last case is the lynching of Mrs. Cuddingham in Ouray, Col., a few days ago.

THE bronze statue of General Robert E. Lee, which is to adorn the apex of the monument in New Orleans, will be unveiled on February 22. Colonel Charles E. Fenner, associate justice of the supreme court, has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration on the occasion. The ceremonies are fixed for the fourth day preceding mardi gras on account of the additional attraction it will afford to carnival week.

Gallant Jerseymen Fox Hunting.

New Jersey Letter Baltimore Times.

A steel trap at May's landing caught a fox. It broke the hind leg of the fox at the same time, but that was of no consequence. Elmer Hurff, one of the valiant sportsmen of Williamstown, caught him. Reynard was sent to Williamstown and lodged in a pen behind the Washington house. He couldn't walk. Below the knee joint the trap had lacerated the flesh and exposed the bones and tendons. Two weeks' quiet recuperation put the fox on his feet, but with his leg still unhealed. That leg was useless.

Wednesday last was the day fixed for the great hunt. From every quarter came the gallant sportsmen.

"Sam" Taylor brought a hound, John Besser another and Hurff two more. They were big, ferocious fellows. A crowd gathered on foot to see the fun.

The cavalcade started from the court yard of the Washington house. Charles Batchelor went ahead with the terror-stricken fox in a bag. The hunting party halted in Squankin meadow.

Batchelor put down the bag. The horses began to get restive. The hounds struggled in the leash. Hunters and spectators awaited the escape of the chase with breathless interest. The bag flew up and the fox—stood still.

Cowering down upon his haunches, the poor animal looked bewilderingly from side to side, dazed and helpless. His brush, the glory of the fox, was shaven to the stump.

"To facilitate his movements," explained the whip. The sight was pitiable. But the gallant hunters grew impatient.

"Stir him up," they yelled.

And some one pulled out a flask and covered the animal with turpentine. Then he broke for cover. The hunters yelled. The horses sprang forward. The fox ran with a curious sidelong lope, dragging his broken leg in sheer helplessness. Before reaching the brush he stopped again and rolled himself as if in agony on the sere winter grass.

A storm of howls expressed the disappointment of the crowd. But the fox was obstinate. He wouldn't budge. The hunters yelled and swore.

Smarting under another application of the biting turpentine the fox broke again, and springing down an embankment went loping into the thicket.

In a moment the hounds were loosed.

Baying with delight they plunged into the brush followed by the army of horsemen. In a moment the repulsive and unequal battle was at an end.

The wounded fox, brought to bay, faced the yelping hounds that followed him. He shivered with fright. Sharp cries escaped him. His little, bead-like eyes looked beseechingly at his pursuers. With a rush the dogs were upon him. A short, sharp struggle; a sound of tearing flesh and crunching bones, and the intrepid little chase lay dead and mangled beneath the eyes of the gallant sportsmen.

GOOD LITTLE CAROLINA.

The Superb Showing the Palmetto State Makes for 1884—Doubling Right Along.

The Charleston News and Courier has accomplished the notable feat in the journalism of 1884 and set a pattern that will be hard to equal!

With its Monday issue it prints a four page supplement, giving returns from each county in the state on its social, industrial and agricultural condition. These returns show patient and conscientious research. The collating and printing of them must have been very costly. The News and Courier, however, has the consolation of knowing that it has made a surprising exhibit of South Carolina's growth and prosperity and by its work reflected honor on southern journalism.

South Carolina Manufactures.

The cotton spindles of South Carolina have increased in the past three years 170 per cent. Here are the figures:

	1880.	1884.
Spindles	82,334	195,112
Looms	1 676	3,652

The value of the annual product of these mills is $9 000,000 against $2 895 769 in 1880. The capital invested in the mills is $4.795,900, against less than one-third of that in 1880. These figures, astounding as they are, are accurate—each county and township being given. They do not include 4 "projected" mills which will add 30 000 spindles and 740 looms, and which are considered reasonably sure to be built. Of the cotton mills in operation, 5,843 horse-power is supplied by water and 1,710 by steam.

These mills employ 5,000 hands, and support fully 15,000, who, in turn, give the farmers of Carolina market for their produce.

In general manufactures, the increase is almost as amazing. We give the figures for four periods.

Value m'f't'd	1860.	1870.	1880.	1884.
products,	$8,615,195,	9,85[illegible],981,	16,738,008,	32,324,404.

This shows that in the past three years the miscellaneous industries of Carolina have fairly doubled, and employ 28,803 hands who support fully 100 000 people. These figures are significant. They indicate busy prosperity of which we have hardly dreamed.

It is difficult to ascertain from the tables what industries lead in this showing, but they stand in this order: Cotton spinning, naval stores, phosphates.

AGRICULTURAL GROWTH AND STATISTICS.

While the agricultural totals for the past year do not show a marked increase, owing to the terrible seasons, it is clear that the farmers have fallen into better ways, safer methods and are doing better work. It is shown that there are 25,156 improved agricultural implements in the state, including 2 136 sowers, 1,073 reapers, 16,135 guano distributors, 4 693 harrows, 1,603 farm engines—the total costing $2 000,000. In all the counties save Beaufort, Georgetown, Hampton and Colleton (the heavy negro counties) there is a great improvement in stock. There are 792 registered Jerseys, 177 Ayrshires, 50 Devons, 33 Holsteins and so on. The Jerseys are vastly the favorites, though the Holsteins are popular in Charleston county as milk stock. Spartanburg and Marlboro stand at the head in improved stock, each having about 200 registered Jerseys. Fine sheep and hogs are reported in almost every county. There was 3,168 acres more in corn than the year preceeding, and this year an increase of 33,000 acres in small grain.

We present herewith a summary made up carefully from the county returns—that are valuable as the result of actual experience.

1. The proportion of white to colored farm labor in the state: Seventeen of the counties, consisting of Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg, Chesterfield, Lexington, Greenville, Anderson, Horry, Colleton, Abbeville, Marion, Williamsburg, Edgefield, Darlington, Lancaster and Barnwell, containing about one-half the total population of the state, report the proportion of white labor at 41.1 per cent to 54 9 colored. The other seventeen counties return white labor at an average of 14 5 per cent white and 85 5 per cent colored. This would show for the state about 30 per cent of white farm labor to 70 per cent colored.

2. Wages paid: Owing to the various methods in reporting wages paid, and some times without stating whether the rate is with or without board, it is not practicable to do more than form an approximation for the state. The rate of wages can be taken as from $8 to $9 a month for males and $5 to $6 a month for women, with board.

3. Extent to which women and children, white and colored, work in the fields. About 23 per cent of the white women and children work on the farms, and about 61 per cent of the colored women and children.

4. The most prevalent system of labor: The systems chiefly used are the contract system, in which services rendered are paid for by giving the laborer the use of land and house: the contract system in which wages are paid monthly, or a portion monthly and the remainder at the end of the year; and the tenant system, in which the laborer rents the land and, from the crop, pays the landlord the rent and for the use of animals.

5. The estimated average cost of producing merchantable cotton is about 8 cents a pound for the whole state, or $40 for a bale of 500 pounds.

6. The percentage and cost involved in raising, picking and ginning cotton, the state over, is about 75 per cent for raising, 20 per cent for picking and 5 per cent for ginning.

7. Farms owned and worked exclusively by whites are returned almost universally as in good condition, though one or two counties return farmers on such farms as barely making a living.

8. Farms owned and worked exclusively by colored people are almost universally returned as in bad condition though in all the counties there are a few acceptional colored farmers who are said to be successful and thriving, and in one or two counties, notably in York, the colored landowner is said to be quite successful as a rule.

9. Farms owned by white proprietors and worked with hired labor as a rule, in most of the counties, are returned as not in as good condition as small farms owned and worked by the white farmers and their families. There are exceptions in some of the counties, however, where these plantation farms are said to be the most successful of all.

10. The condition of colored farmer as land owners is almost universally reported as much better than as tenants. As tenants the colored farmers, with only a few exceptions, to give point to the rule, are returned as "failures."

11. Colored farmers in nearly every county are returned, as a rule, as not making progress, not saving money, and not acquiring land.

12. Immigrants: Nine-tenths of the counties report few or no immigrants.

PROHIBITION—THE STOCK LAW—THE LIEN LAW.

There are three special problems with which every southern state is grappling, that have been actually tried in Carolina—viz: Prohibition, the fence law and the lien law. It is interesting to see how each has worked.

1. There is hearty and unanimous approval of prohibition, where it has been enforced, though there seems to be some looseness in enforcing it. In three counties, Beaufort, Georgeton and Berkely, it is said to be "beyond practical enforcement."

In Greenville it is reported very popular with the substantial people, who are clamoring for the abolition of barrooms in the cities.

In Union it has effected great good and promises better in the future.

In Anderson county it is "rigidly enforced and is working well."

In Abbeville it is regarded as a good law, only two towns have voted "no license, total prohibition would be best."

In Colleton it "has reduced crime fifty per cent and is rigidly enforced."

In Lexington there is marked moral improvement where it is prohibited and immorality where it is sold."

In Pickens it has "worked admirably and is generally observed."

In Spartanburg the law "has been a success and its enforcement is constantly becoming more stringent."

This is the invariable drift of testimony on the liquor issue.

2. On the stock law (the no-fence law) there is not only approval, but enthusiasm. It has worked like a charm and is loudly and earnestly commended. We quote some opinions:

MARLBORO COUNTY—"Reduced expenses and improved stock."

NEWBERRY COUNTY—"Its effect in reducing expenses is felt by all. It has greatly improved stock and is the best law given us since Moses handed down the ten commandments."

EDGEFIELD COUNTY—"The law is now regarded as one of the very best on the statute book. It reduces expenses, and while it lessens the number of stock improves the 'quality.'"

ABBEVILLE COUNTY—"Regarded as the best law passed by the legislature. Expense of fencing being reduced the value of land has increased.

HAMPTON COUNTY—"It is agreed it is beneficent to all in every way."

ORANGEBURG COUNTY—"The effect is very good and it is growing in favor every day."

BERKELY COUNTY—"In the lower parishes there was the most vigorous opposition but as its good effects are seen this is constantly decreasing."

GREENVILLE COUNTY.—"Has proved a great blessing to our people. The reduction of expenses amount to 80 per cent of fencing which is about 10 per cent of the farm expenses. But the greatest improvement is in the improvement of stock which has been fully 50 per cent."

And so on through the chapter. No law of such a character was ever passed perhaps that gave greater satisfaction.

3. The lien law is universally condemned. There is hardly a man who upholds it. In 34 counties there are 30 squarely against it.

FINAL RECAPITULATION.

We have space for no more than a general recapitulation, which we give in the News and Courier's own words.

The whole value of agricultural, manufacturing and mining products for the last 25 years is as follows:

1860	$54,455 707
1870	43 157 076
1880	59 888,052
1884	76 554,725

In other words, after all the losses of the war, and with free labor, the gross income of South Carolina from the sources named was 50 per cent greater than it was in 1860.

ABOUT EGGS.

How It Is That They Cost Fifty Cents a Dozen—German Limed Eggs.

"It vas too pad I haf to sharge you feefty cent. I shoost make two cent on dot tozen of aigs," said an up-town grocer who was selling eggs yesterday.

"He told the truth. He paid 48 cents a dozen, wholesale, if he bought his eggs the first of the week," said Mr. W. S. Okie, a commission merchant, when asked if eggs had been selling at that price. "The warm weather early in the season started the hens, and eggs came in so freely that the market was very weak. A good many got frightened and sold out. Then, the weather came around cold again, and stopped the supply. The stock in hand here was not large. Of course those who had held their stocks made some money. In fact, eggs were so scarce the first of the week that I do not know how we would have lived if we had not received a supply by a couple of German steamers. The warm weather of to-day has reduced the price to 42 cents wholesale, but it will be cold to-morrow, and we will not sell any lower for some time. Limed eggs bring about 35 cents."

"How many eggs were brought in by the German steamers"

"About 1,400 cases, or say 80,000 dozen."

"Are they limed?"

"Yes, but the German process is better than the American. Here a bushel of lime is slacked with eight or nine pails of water; the water is drawn off and the eggs are packed in it. The lime water closes the pores in the shell and excludes the air. The eggs will then keep two or three years. But the white of the egg gets watery; and besides that, the limers do not pickle the eggs until they are afraid that they will spoil. Out of 1,000 barrels of limed eggs received here only 200 will be gilt edged. The German process leaves the white in such a natural condition that the imported eggs are frequently sold here as fresh ones by retailers. The only thing to prevent it is the fact that these preserved eggs cannot be boiled. They crack open every time, of course. In every other respect they are as good as nine-tenths of the fresh eggs sold."

"How much duty do you pay on them?"

"The American hen is wholly unprotected from the pauper labor of the Germans. There is a movement on foot though to get a duty on eggs, which will perhaps enable us to charge several cents more a dozen under extreme circumstances."

How Sankey Sings and Looks.

Olive Logan in Philadelphia Times.

The third figure on the platform is Sankey, who sings while Moody preaches, and is to the eye of one who has seen much and suffered much—yes, even myself, if you will—the most interesting person of the trio. He is a tall, slim young man, still in his twenties I should say, dressed in clerical garb, hopelessly plain, red haired, afflicted with a gigantic mouth, which has the effect of cleaving his face in twain when he opens his lean, lank jaws to sing. There is that in this poor lad's demeanor, in his dress, in his entire aspect, which proclaims him the curate, the creature, the theological slave of all work, of the comfortable celebrated preacher of whose exhortations we are soon to have the surpassing benefit. Sad starveling of the church, one's heart is moved to pity by the mere sight of him! Thin to emaciation, plain almost to repulsiveness, his cheeks so hollow one wonders if they "interfere" inside, his mouth a survival of the Saurian epoch, he turns to heaven a pair of great, soft, soulful, gray eyes and joins in the hymn with a voice that thrills the listeners' souls and shakes his feeble body as though it were a reed. Father above us, what a voice! With heart-rending pathos it wells forth, swelling through the spaces of the half empty church, ringing richly through the open windows, floating out upon the pavement, so that passers-by (bound perchance to the beer and bottle shop opposite) stop suddenly quite still to listen to the unseen clerical Orpheus within. "There is a gate ajar for me!" So pours he fourth his melodious canticle. A gate ajar? Ay, sweet singer, who can doubt it? You must be a lost chord from the celestial harmonies and in the eternal rehabilitation full surely will the gate be open wide for you to enter, there to take your place in the silvery choir of the great Jehovah.

COMEDY IN COURTSHIP.

I.

Watch each other through the room,
Hate the gaslight, love the gloom,
Give the bonbon men a boom;
Just engaged.
Speak of "Angels without wings,"
Watch the style of wedding rings,
Do a thousand foolish things;
Just engaged.

II.

Fawns around her brother Mike,
Brings her "Dreams" by Marvel Ike—
Which the maid assumes to like:
He's engaged.
Leaves off smoke and beer from date,
Goes to church to sit with Kate,
Puts two dollars in the plate:
He's engaged.

III.

Hastens on her friends to call,
Blithe and gay renounces all
Schemes for keeping "Old Maid's Hall:"
She's engaged.
Chooses bridesmaids ten or eight,
Loads them with an honor great—
Buying gowns to deck her fete:
She's engaged.

IV.

Go to plays and operas,
Sing the "gobble" and the "baa,"
Have a fight about "Rochat:"
Disengaged.
Maiden weeps the long night through,
Lover's beautifully blue,
Life's a tragedy to two:
Not engaged.

Deep the chasm 'tween the twain,
Morning—has it come in vain?
But to rouse dispair again?
Not engaged.
Hark! a ringing at the door,
And a voice, "Miss Kittie Moore?"
Kisses bridge the chasm o'er:
Re-engaged.

—Puc[illegible]

THE STATES AROUND.

FROM VIRGINIA TO TEXAS, AND KENTUCKY TO FLORIDA.

A Terrible Accident Near Sunbright, Tennessee—A Tennessee Shores—The Peabody Fund in Charlotte, North Carolina—Burning of a Saw Mill Near Salisbury, N. C.

By telegraph to the Constitution.

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As Mr. Durant fell, he drew his remaining pistol and rising from the ground fired three shots in rapid succession at the retreating negro. None of the shots took effect, and the desperado, with another bloody deed added to his record, was once again beyond the grasp of the law. Mr Durant received the bullet in his bowels, and though suffering the keenest agony, he mounted his horse with the intention of riding back to Fort Mill. It was a lonely stretch of road and no human aid was at hand. Gaining the saddle he rode slowly away, but had proceeded not more than a mile, when he found himself too greatly exhausted to proceed further. Fortunately the almost dying man found himself close to a house, and making his way to it, was taken in by the occupants. A messenger was at once dispatched to Fort Mill, where the news was given and two physicians, accompanied by the wounded man's wife, at once left for his bedside. An examination of his wound showed it to be of a most serious character and it was at was at once pronounced dangerous. It was not expected that he could survive.

Mr. Durant is a highly respected young man of Fort Mill, and married a daughter of the late William Phifer, of this city. Knox, the perpetrator of the deed, is a desperate character and is a dangerous man, held in fear by white and colored people alike. This is his third deed of blood. Sometime ago, in a fit of jealousy, he killed a negro man near Concord. His next deed was the shooting of young Pressly, which he followed up yesterday by shooting Mr. Durant. It is to be hoped that he will be speedily captured or brought down, and as an extra inducement it would be a good thing for Governor Jarvis to immediately offer a good reward for Knox's capture.

Southern Sundries.

Meridian, Miss., has 29 lawyers.

R. H. Overall, of Coleman, Texas, is worth $2,000,000 in cattle and land.

Tin has been discovered at King's mountain, Cleveland county, North Carolina.

A silk farm has been established in Powhattan county, Virginia, by a number of French families.

In the panhandle of Texas ice has been gathered and housed from the ponds eight inches in thickness.

In South Carolina, the prediction is, a magnificent season for the planting and cultivation of the rice crop.

G. W. West, of Texas, owns one pasture of 125 000 acres, and considers a check for $100,000 a rather small affair.

The recent cold weather killed the foliage of the live oak trees at San Marcos, Texas, which is an unusual thing.

Some 275,067 loaded cars passed in and out of Louisville, Ky., in 1883, on the various roads centering there.

The people of Charlotte, N. C., are feasting on robins, which are killed by the thousand at a robin roost near the city.

Twenty-five dollars cash in advance is the price of a post mortem examination on the human body in Limestone county, Texas.

Over 59,000 acres of public land was disposed of for cash and under the homestead law by the Little Rock land office during the past year.

Ex-Senator Cooper Killed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 5.—A special from Culiacon, Chihuahua, Mexico, says Judge Henry Cooper, formerly United States senator from Tennessee, was killed by robbers near that city yesterday. He was manager of the famous Polk silver mine and left here in November with $200,000 to [illegible] the debts of the concern and start a mi[illegible] after his arrival in Mexico he wrote bac[illegible] he had struck very rich ore, many pockets run[illegible] a thousand dollars to the ton, and that he would start a

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[illegible]

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Fort Mill, North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, February 5.—Yesterday, near Fort Mill in Cabarus county, Mr. Will G. Durant attempted to arrest Ford Knox, a notorious negro desperado. Knox surrendered, and watching his chance, shot Mr. Durant.

As Mr. Durant fell, he drew his remaining pistol and rising from the ground fired three shots in rapid succession at the retreating negro. None of the shots took effect, and the desperado, with another bloody deed added to his record, was once again beyond the grasp of the law. Mr Durant received the bullet in his bowels, and though suffering the keenest agony, he mounted his horse with the intention of riding back to Fort Mill. It was a lonely stretch of road and no human aid was at hand. Gaining the saddle he rode slowly away, but had proceeded not more than a mile, when he found himself too greatly exhausted to proceed further. Fortunately the almost dying man found himself close to a house, and making his way to it, was taken in by the occupants. A messenger was at once dispatched to Fort Mill, where the news was given and two physicians, accompanied by the wounded man's wife, at once left for his bedside. An examination of his wound showed it to be of a most serious character and it was at was at once pronounced dangerous. It was not expected that he could survive.

Mr. Durant is a highly respected young man of Fort Mill, and married a daughter of the late William Phifer, of this city. Knox, the perpetrator of the deed, is a desperate character and is a dangerous man, held in fear by white and colored people alike. This is his third deed of blood. Sometime ago, in a fit of jealousy, he killed a negro man near Concord. His next deed was the shooting of young Pressly, which he followed up yesterday by shooting Mr. Durant. It is to be hoped that he will be speedily captured or brought down, and as an extra inducement it would be a good thing for Governor Jarvis to immediately offer a good reward for Knox's capture.

Southern Sundries.

Meridian, Miss., has 29 lawyers.

R. H. Overall, of Coleman, Texas, is worth $2,000,000 in cattle and land.

Tin has been discovered at King's mountain, Cleveland county, North Carolina.

A silk farm has been established in Powhattan county, Virginia, by a number of French families.

In the panhandle of Texas ice has been gathered and housed from the ponds eight inches in thickness.

In South Carolina, the prediction is, a magnificent season for the planting and cultivation of the rice crop.

G. W. West, of Texas, owns one pasture of 125 000 acres, and considers a check for $100,000 a rather small affair.

The recent cold weather killed the foliage of the live oak trees at San Marcos, Texas, which is an unusual thing.

Some 275,067 loaded cars passed in and out of Louisville, Ky., in 1883, on the various roads centering there.

The people of Charlotte, N. C., are feasting on robins, which are killed by the thousand at a robin roost near the city.

Twenty-five dollars cash in advance is the price of a post mortem examination on the human body in Limestone county, Texas.

Over 59,000 acres of public land was disposed of for cash and under the homestead law by the Little Rock land office during the past year.

Ex-Senator Cooper Killed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 5.—A special from Culiacon, Chihuahua, Mexico, says Judge Henry Cooper, formerly United States senator from Tennessee, was killed by robbers near that city yesterday. He was manager of the famous Polk silver mine and left here in November with $200,000 to pay the debts of the concern and start a mill. Soon after his arrival in Mexico he wrote back that he had struck very rich ore, many pockets running a thousand dollars to the ton, and that he would start a mill as soon as supplies were received from Culiacon. He was on his way to Culiacon for the purpose of purchasing supplies when he was killed. The mine is situated high up in the Sierra Madre mountains and the country between it and Culiacon is infested with robbers.

THE MACON NOTE-BOOK.

A Mysterious Celebration of the Marriage Rite—Other Gossip.

Special to The Constitution.

MACON, February 5.—When the citizens of the vicinity of quiet Spring street reported to the chief of police the little two story house, near the corner of Cotton avenue, as that of a disorderly characters they did not know that they were giving food for a real lively bit of gossip. Mr. Edward Smith, who lives in the next lot, was one of the leading spirits in the matter of reporting the case. Colonel Wiley detailed Officer James to look into it, and he arrested Professor J. Kessler, Misses Annie Threlkeld and Annie Davis. When he entered the house with summons for them to appear before the recorder this morning, and asked their names Miss Threlkeld said, I am Mrs. Professor Kessler, and Miss Davis gave her name as Mrs E. Hollingsworth; this was a regular eye opener, for Officer James, who knew the character of the parties. The summons were given and the case was called this morning before the recorder. The charge was for keeping a disorderly house. Professor Kessler was in attendance with his counsel, Colonel Wyly. Mr. Smith swore that he had seen Professor Kessler enter the house both in the day and night and had seen others visit there also. He stated that the professor had told him that the Threlkeld woman was not his wife, that he rented the house from Mr. D. M. Nelligan, and settled the rent. Other witnesses testified that it was not known that they were married but that she was visited by the professor. During the testimony Kessler was exceedingly nervous, and suddenly he arose and created a sensation in court by saying: She is my wife, I married her Sunday night! When order was restored Judge Matt R. Freeman was called to the stand and he stated that he married the couple Sunday night. This placed a new phrase on the matter and counsel for the defense made an effort to prove that the marriage had relieved the parties from being arraigned as violators of the city ordinances. Recorder Patterson held differently and continued the case until to-morrow, that other witnesses might be in attendance whose testimony would be of material interest to the case. Immediately after the trial a representative of THE CONSTITUTION hurried to No. 93 Spring street to learn of the mysterious celebration of the nuptials of Professor J. Kersler and Miss Annie Threlkeld. In response to the knock he was ushered in a neat little room, made more cosy often by the gentle strains of the violin. Before him stood a young lady of perhaps thirty-five summers, just stout enough to be interesting, but with a look of prepossiesng appearance. She was doubtless surprised at the intrusion, and more so when asked a few questions concerning the affair. Being assured her caller was not a lawyer, she said my parents live in Marshallville; my father is William Threlkeld; I have been in Macon nine years; am a seamstress; I was captivated by the professor's playing the violin and fell at once in love with him; he called on me several times, and when he would visit the springs in the summer we would correspond; I was very much in love with him and he was with me. In August, 1881, we agreed to get married. License were secured from the ordinary of the county and the ceremony was performed, being witnessed by my friend, Miss Davis, The professor did not want anything said of it, and I was agreeable, so we have kept it a secret ever since. Oh, no, he was not ashamed of me. He never took me to dances, germans, or anything of that kind, but he would take me out to walk after supper sometimes. My family never knew of our marriage and I don't think will. My brother, Edward Threlkeld, of Oglethorpe, visits me occasionally. You see, the professor thought that to let it be known of our marriage that it would injure his business, and besides, we had other reasons that no one will know. Why I kept my first name I don't care to say. We have seen a great deal of each other since that time; last week I thought that I would like to enjoy a little of married life, having kept our secret about long enough, and I proposed to him to acknowledge me as such; he sent for Mr. Freeman and we were married again. I am and don't care who knows it. Here she refused to speak more on the subject, and the young man left impressed forcibly with the idea that he had his hands full. Professor Kessler was next sought. He said I have lived in Macon fifteen years and never was in court before. She is my wife. I fell in love with her seven years ago, and have been knowing her since. I was introduced by a friend of her's and an attachment was formed then. I corresponded with her from the springs, when I was absent from the city in August '81, I procured license to marry and saved them. I have seen her very much since that time; we never married with those license. When Judge Matt R. Freeman was approached last week by the professor for the purpose of marrying him, he was handed the license, and put it into his pocket, taking a memorandum of the fact. He was called for Sunday evening, and he married the couple in a legal manner. When the license was examined it was discovered that it had been issued by the ordinary of Bibb county in August '81, the judge thinking something wrong as to the date being set back made an examination and discovered the license duly recorded on that date. The affair has created considerable stir in society circles, and is a a piece of gossip that will be discussed at length. Kessler is the manager of Kessler's band, and a well known musician. He is engaged for nearly all the germans and dances that occur in the city, and is well known throughout the state. He has been regarded as a man whose habits were exemplary, and his actions are a surprise to those who know him. The case will be continued to-morrow.

The death of Mrs. Nancy M. Clark takes from the city one of its oldest inhabitants, her age being nearly 84 years. She was the sister of Mrs. Washington Poe and Mr. W. H. Norman, of Arkansas, formerly of Forsyth, and grandmother of Mr. J. W. Brount, deputy clerk superior court of Bibb county. She was beloved by all who knew her, and leaves a number of friends to mourn her loss.

A double barrelled recorder's court was held this morning, Recorder Patterson being disqualified in a case of city vs. Mark Booker for disorderly conduct. Alderman F. S. Johnson disposed of the case by fining him.

In the county court before Judge Holt the case of Nick Washington vs. Riley Edwards, Richard O'Conner and Allen Parker was called, and they were found not guilty. This case was telegraphed THE CONSTITUTION last week, in which Washington was assailed with an ax.

An amusing case was tried, in which Tom Taylor, a negro, borrowed a rooster from Austin Brown and the chicken disappeared. Taylor was arrested for stealing it. He claimed that he borrowed it for one year and that the time had not expired. His plea was sustained and he was found not guilty. Mr. Felix Camp, of the firm of Camp & Anderson, returned to-night from Dublin, where he has been conducting an important legal case.

Professor Ashburn, colored, of Richmond, Virginia, lectured to the colored people here last night in the Cotton avenue Baptist church on the advancement of the race's business interests. He represents a board of trade in that city, and wants to establish a branch of it in Macon. He lectured to a large crowd. Ashburn was secretary to the commission of '71 that was appointed by President Grant to visit Hayti."

The medical association of the state will convene in the city April 16, and continue in session three days. A request was made of the county commissioners to-day to allow the body to meet in the superior court room, which was granted. Extensive preparations will be made for the welcome of the association, and it is predicted that the meeting will attract a number to the city. The following are the gentlemen whose names appear on the committee of arrangements: William F. Holt, C H. Hall, E. Fitzgerald, P. H. Wright J. E Blackshear.

"What is doing in hardware?" was asked Mr. Robert H. Smith, of the firm of A. B. Farquhar & Co., jobbers. "The business is in better shape than it has been in years, the outlook fine and the trade is satisfactory." "How do the sales compare for a January average?" "The sales last month were forty per cent over those of the same month last year, and from the outlook bid fair to keep up." "What do you sell in hardware?" "The sales will reach $800,000 yearly, and the business is steadily increasing. The men on the road report good business, and are selling goods lively."

Mr. John H. Wilson, of this city, formerly of Atlanta, will be married to Miss Jeff Farley in Milner to-morrow. Mr. Wilson will be accompanied by a number of friends who will be present at the marriage.

Excavations are being made on Mulberry street for the purpose of laying a gas main across it.

The leap year german to-morrow evening, will be the first that has occurred in the city and no pains will be spared for its success.

WHY MR. VENABLE RESIGNED.

The Complete History of the Errors—Mr. Angier Talks, and Mr. McDaniel Says a Say.

When the readers of THE CONSTITUTION ascertained yesterday morning by reading the council proceedings that Mr. William H. Venable had severed his connection with the board of street commisioners by resigning, there was a general feeling of surprise. In his letter of resignation Mr. Venable assigned no cause for his action and yesterday a CONSTITUTION reporter asked him why he had resigned.

"Well, my reasons are many," said Mr. Venable, "but I don't know whether I have any right to assert them. You see I am Mr Gray's individual and not a commissioner, but the tax gatherer calls at my door annually, and being a taxpayer, I do hope I may not be criticised for giving my convictions, based on my experience in the past in the department of streets and sewers. The position since the new order of things has been of considerable trouble. It has been a settled purpose in the past of the administration to hamper harrass and finally to overthrow the commission and relegate the authority where it was vested before its creation. The administration saw fit to assail not only the personelle but the system, and asked by a majority vote of the council to crush it, and failing in this has set out to override and disregard the law which they failed to change. If not in words by overt acts have they demonstrated that such was their intention.

The law says, section 14 of act: "The commissioners of streets and sewers shall have full and complete control of all work of every kind to be done on the streets and sewers of said city," etc. Now, I am clearly of the opinion that this law is being violated and disregarded by the council when they shall carry into effect the order recently passed by council to the effect that sixty-four crossings should be placed where the street committee shall determine. I do not think the street committee have any more right to designate where crossings should be placed than any other tax payers. I do think, however, that they have the right to ask and to advise with the commission as to where they shall go. This view I believe will be maintained by any lawyer who reads the act. In the next place they have drawn a circle around the commission by the resolution adopted last Monday night, requiring the street committee to indorse the letting of contracts of the commission and are seeking now to accomplish indirectly what can not be accomplished by direct methods, by prescribing rules and regulations for the commission which it will be impossible to perform without seriously impairing the progress of all work in the city. In this, I do not mean that they do it for any sinister motive, it would not be right to charge that, but to carry out the views of council as to the use and the purpose of the commission would be to transfer its members into street bosses, subject to the beck and call of each member of council."

"Well, what about the resolution denying contractors the right to use convict labor?"

"I do not think it right to have the bidding for work to be done this year restricted to bidders who shall do the same by free labor. This will inevitably result in great loss to the tax-payers. I am opposed to convicts and all that; but the man who shall contract to do the work cheapest, is the man the city needs. I think the council are usurping the powers of the commission when they pass such ordinances. So much for the law. But these in my opinion are not the biggest mistakes the council has made."

"What then are the big mistakes?"

"Why, the change of officers in July. This occasioned great delay, confusion and cost to the city. I do not mean that the then city engineer is not an efficient officer, but to make great and sweeping changes in any department in the very midst of the press of business, will create the same confusion. I am not going to criticise, but allow others to judge of whether I am right or wrong in attempting even as a citizen laboring to bring before council errors in the department, which in any other business would cost the man who committed the same his head, and although the commission, as a commission, deemed it not of such importance, I thought that the people should be put on notice that such had occurred and was likely to occur again, while the responsibility was divided between the engineer and his assistant. I have been informed that the assistant engineer rendered bills and received pay at the rate of five dollars per day for nineteen days from the Street railway co., and that, too, while the work of last summer was in progress. I called the attention of council at the time to this as I thought it my duty to do so, deeming it but just that the city should pay for his services when he worked for the city alone, and then only. The matter was passed without action. The fact of the business is, the whole affair is in confusion, and I do not wish to continue longer in a position where the office and men are not selected on business principals, but when the man with the strongest backing is chosen, I did not want to play that way, and so I quit. In all seriousness I do hope that my name will be left out of print for some time to come. Let me rest."

"But before you take that rest tell me about those blunders you refer to in the engineer's department?"

"No, you had better see the engineer," replied Mr. Venable as he turned away.

The reporter then sought City Engineer Angier. That gentleman was found busy in his office, but when the reporter called Mr. Angier's attention to Mr. McDaniel's letter to the city council last Monday night, denying that he had made the mistake, Mr. Angier took down his books and said:

"Yes, I will tell you gladly all I know. There were three estimates made on that sewer. One was made by Mr. Clayton when he was engineer, one was made by me, and the third was made by Mr. McDaniel. Here are the three. I will write them down for you first. Here is the first estimate made by Mr. Clayton. Lynch & Irby's estimate Rhodes street sewer, June 27, 1883:

380 cubic yards at $3 16	$1,212 20
775 cubic yards excavation at 20c	155 00
	1,367 20
Less 10 per cent	136 72
	1,230 48

The next estimate was made by myself, August 1st, 1883, and was as follows:

Lynch & Irby's estimate on Rhodes street sewer:

1,424 cubic yards masonry at 3.19 cents	$4,542 56
1.175 cubic yards excavation at 20 cents	235 00
	$4,777 56
Less 10 per cent reserved	477 76
	4,299 80
Less previous estimate	1,230 48
Amount due	3 069 32

The next estimate was made by Mr. McDaniel, and was copied into the estimate book by Mr. Scrutchins, whose duty it is to copy the estimates as given him. August 29th, 1883:

Lynch & Irby Final Estimate Rhodes Street Sewer.

1533.46 cubic yards rock masonry @ $3 19	$4,891 74
1630.8 " " excavation @ 20c	326 16
Total	$5,217 90
Deduct 96 52 cubic yards rock furnished by city @ $1 00	$ 96 52
	5,121 38
Less previous payments	3,069 32
	$2,052 06

Now, these are the figures. Let's add some facts: Mr. McDaniel came to me where I was writing and showed me the final estimate to be $5,121.38. I requested him to see what the previous estimates were, and deduct the same to see what we owed Lynch & Irby. He showed me the bill with $3,069.32, and the account was so approved. You will observe that $4,299 80 was the amount of the previous payments—$1,230.48 having been paid June 27, 1883, and $3,069 32 having been paid August 1, 1883. Consequently there was an oversight made in not taking up the two payments. There was no error whatever of engineering, only as I said an oversight."

"How was the error discovered?"

"The error was discovered when I came to making up the annual report, as the commissioners' statement showed the sewers to have cost $6,351.86 and my statement showed $5,121.38."

"Won't the city recover the money?"

"Yes; Messrs. Lynch and Irby are now at work on the sewer, and will extend the sewer a sufficient length to cover the amount, which will be about 250 feet. It may be that I am to blame, myself, for not having examined the estimates book, but there were so many different estimates of much greater importance at that particular time, that assistance was absolutely necessary in making out the estimates. I have no conclusions, whatever, to draw. It was a complete oversight, such as I feel certain will never occur again so long as I am engineer, as I shall go over each separate account, myself." Saying which Mr. Angier put up his books and resumed his work.

Not long after leaving Mr. Angier the reporter met Mr. McDaniel and asked him for his side of the story. He said:

"The first estimate was made by Mr. Clayton. It was for $1,230 48. The second estimate was made by me, as is shown by my book, and by no other book except the estimate book. The amount involved here was $3 069 32. The third and final estimate was also made by me. This amount was $5 121 38. The day this last estimate was made Mr. Venable remarked that the sewer cost $6 351 86 and I, though not addressed, replied $5,121.38, as the bill showed. The committee on streets will investigate the affair, so I desist from further comment at present."

Fifty-five Dollars Damage.

NEW YORK, February 5.—In the suit for libel brought by Joseph Hart, of the Truth, against George Alfred Townsend, to recover twenty thousand dollars damages, which was on trial for the past week in the supreme court, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Hart for fifty-five dollars. A motion for a new trial in behalf of defendant was denied.

Fire and Loss of Life.

WHEELING, West Virginia, February 5.—The dwelling of William Morrison, in Pocahontas county, was burned late last night. Morrison and his wife escaped with four of their children who were sleeping in the room with them, but two others, girls aged seven and eleven years, who were sleeping in another room, were burned to death.

The Ohio River Rising.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—With slight intermissions, it has been raining hard all the morning. The river at nine o'clock was fifty-two feet and was rising an inch an hour. Reports from up the river points, say there is no rain to-day, but that the weather is threatening all along the river, which is rising from Cairo to Pittsburg, and serious damage will undoubtedly follow.

Blackburn Nominated.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—A despatch from Frankfort, Ky., announces the following as the conclusive ballot in the democratic senatorial caucus: Blackburn 63, Williams 57, Carlisle withdrawn.

Commenced Work.

Special to The Constitution.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., February 5.—Messrs. Eugene and Walter Gordon put a large force to grading on the railroad from Sheffield south, to day. One thousand hands will be worked.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

McLEAN—The friends of the families of the late W. M. McLean, and Rev. Levi Brotherton, and W H Brotherton are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of the former, from his late residence, 363 Walker street, at 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

PENDLETON—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Pendleton are invited to attend the funeral services of their little daughter, Lizzie Talmadge Pendleton, to-day (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock from their residence, 316 Whitehall street.

DEAN—The friends and acquaintances of Dr. and Mrs. Walter Dean and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the latter at his late residence, 196 [illegible] street, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. to-day, Wednesday, the 6th instant.

SHIELDS—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Shields and family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their infant son at their residence 74 Fulliam street, at 3:30 p. m. to-day.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

Of New York, furnished the Governor of the State of Georgia, as required by the Act of the General Assembly, approved October 3, 1879.

NAME AND LOCALITY.

Name of the Company—Home Insurance Company. Locality—Street, Broadway, No 119, City of New York, County of New York, State of New York.

CONDITION ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1883.

I—CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Amount of Capital Stock	$3 000,000 00	
2. Amount paid up in Cash		$3,000,000 00

II—ASSETS.

1. Real Estate held by the Company		$ 62,918 25
115 492-1000 acres and frame house and Barn Rye, Westchester Co, N Y	$27,795 71	
Brick house and lot, No 171 Carroll street, Brooklyn, lot 24 by 100 feet	8,222 15	
Two parcels land, squares 1 and 8, Bruce Baker addition, Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana	7,815 04	
House and Lot, 406 Dean st, Brooklyn, N Y, 24x100 feet	7,490 05	
62⅛ acres land, Greenbury, Westchester, N Y	11,595 30	
2. Cash on hand and deposited in Bank to the credit of the Company, amount		108,048 52
3. Cash in the hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, amount		121,484 44
4. Loans secured by Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate, amount		1,172,182 44
5. Other Loans, amount		426,650 00
Secured in Bonds and stocks, the total par value of which is $535,300, and total market value of same	$629,288 75	
6. Stock, par value, $375,750, market value		440,965 00

DESCRIPTION.

Kind of Stock.	Par Value.	Market Value.
1000 Shares New York Central and Hudson River R R Co Stock	$100,000	$111,875
1000 " Fort Wayne and Jackson R R Co Preferred Stock	100,000	95,000
100 " Hanover National Bank of New York	10,000	15,000
200 " American Exchange National Bank of New York	20,000	25,600
80 " Fourth " " "	8,000	10,240
125 " St Nicholas " " "	12,500	16,000
225 " Metropolitan " " "	22,500	33,750
200 " Mercantile " " "	20,000	26,600
300 " Merchants' Exchange " " " $50 each	15,000	14,250
160 Shares Chatham National Bank of New York, $25 each	4,000	5,600
200 " National Bank of the Republic, of New York	20,000	23,000
100 " National Bank of Commerce, of New York	10,000	15,100
150 " National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, of New York $25 each	3,750	5,250
200 " Bank of America, of New York	20,000	31,000
200 " Manhattan Company, of New York, $50 each	10,000	15,600
	$375,750	$440,965

7. Interest actually due and uncollected, amount	59,237 83
8. Premium Notes on hand upon which policies have been issued, amount	53,478 11
9. Bonds	5,043,710 00

DESCRIPTION.

Kind of Bonds.	Par Value.	Market Value.
United States 6 per cent Currency Bonds	$ 660,000	$ 884 400
United States 4 per cent Bonds of 1907	200,000	249,000
United States 3 per cent Bonds	2,761,000	2,812 220
Mississippi 4 per cent Bonds	20,000	20 000
Ohio and West Virginia Railway Co Bonds	94 000	109 980
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Co Bonds	50 000	50,000
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co 7 per cent Bonds of 1894	100,000	117,000
New York, Chicago and St Louis Railway Co Bonds	100,000	101,500
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis First Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds	100,000	118,000
Rochester and Pittsburg R R Consolidated Bonds	100 000	91,000
New York, Lake Erie and Western R R Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	214,000
Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Co Bonds	100 000	100,000
Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh R R Co Bonds	75 000	87,000
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Co Bonds	87,000	89,610
Total Assets, Actual Cash Market Value		$7,488,644 58

III—LIABILITIES.

1. Claims for Losses resisted by the Company, amount	$ 30,879 89
2. Losses not yet due, including those reported to Company on which no action has yet been taken	289,497 15
3. All other claims against the Company, amount	7,500 00
4. Re-insurance, amount	2,497,634 00
5. Surplus beyond capital, as regards policy holders	1,663,133 15

IV.—INCOME DURING THE PRECEDING SIX MONTHS.

1. Cash premiums received, amount	$1,763 250 93
2. Interest money received, amount	145 086 47
Total Income	$1,908,337 40

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE PRECEDING SIX MONTHS.

1. Losses paid, amount	$ 826 614 78
2. Dividends paid, amount	150,000 00
3. Expenses paid, including fees and commissions to Agents and Officers of the Co, amount	437,183 63
4. Taxes paid, amount	15 110 22
5. All other payments and expenditures, amount	127,697 02
Total expenditure	$1,556,605 65

VI.—LARGEST RISK.

Greatest amount insured in any one risk, amount	$40,000 00

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.

Personally appeared before the undersigned Livingston Mims, who, being duly sworn, says he is the chief officer or agent of the Home Insurance Company residing in said State, and that the foregoing statement is true and correct, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

LIVINGSTON MIMS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of February, 1884.
[SEAL] H. M. COKER, JR., Not. Pub.

J. E. Johnston. Livingston Mims. } J. E JOHNSTON & CO., Managers Southern Department, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

W. P. & W. F. PATTILLO, Local Agents, Atlanta.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE
BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 5, 1884.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Ga. 6s	104	106	Atlanta 7s	108	110
Ga. 7s, 1886	103	105	Atlanta 6s	100	102
Ga. 7s, gold	110	112	Augusta 7s	108	111
Ga. 7s, 1896	117	120	Augusta 6s	100	102
S. C. (Brown)	102	104	Macon 6s	102	103
Savannah 5s	78	80	Rome, new	95	100
Atlanta 8s	114	116	Columbus 5s	82	85
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Ga. R. 7s	104	106	At. & Char. inc. 6s	55	58
Ga. R. 6s	106	108			
Cent. R. 7s	108	110	Atlantic & G. con	108	110
C. C. & A. 1st	106	108			
At. & Char. 1st	102	104	E. T., V. & G inc. 6s	28	36
RAILROAD STOCKS.					
Georgia	147	149	Central	78	80
At. & Char.	65	68	Aug. & Sav.	115	117
Southwestern	114	116	At. & W. P.	95	100
South Car.	20	25	C. C. & A.	28	30

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The stock market opened steady at about Saturday's closing prices. Shortly after the first transactions a decline of ¼ to 1 per in the general list and 1⅜ for Oregon and Transcontinental took place. This weakness was due to a report that the negotiations for placing an Oregon Navigation Loan in London had fallen through. Oregon Navigation, however, was not affected, and advanced steadily from 91 bid to 95. Before 11 a.m. speculation was strong and on the advance again. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was in brisk demand, and in fact was the feature of the day. After opening the price rose 2½ per cent. This improvement had much to do with the strength of the general list, which advanced ⅛ to 1⅜ per cent. Union Pacific sold up 1⅜; Northwest 1¼; St. Paul ⅝; Lackawanna 1⅜; Delaware and Hudson 1¼; Denver and Rio Grande ¾; Lake Shore ⅞; Missouri Pacific ¾; Kansas and Texas ¾; New Jersey Central ¾; Northern Pacific preferred 1⅜; Oregon and Transcontinental ⅞; Reading ⅝; Manitoba 1¼; Texas Pacific ⅞; Western Union ⅛. During the afternoon the market was irregular, but near the close a weaker feeling prevailed and the early improvement was partially lost. The decline in prices ranged from ¼ to ¾ per cent. Compared with Saturday's closing, prices are ⅜ to 1⅜ per cent lower for Canada Southern Central Pacific, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, New York Central, Erie, Northern Pacific, Oregon and Transcontinental, Omaha, Texas Pacific, Wabash preferred, Western Union, and ⅜ to 1⅜ per cent higher for Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Rock Island, Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Denver, Missouri Pacific, Kansas and Texas, Morris and Essex, Reading, Mont.; Oregon Navigation 4½ per cent higher; Texas Pacific, Northwest, Michigan Central and Wabash unchanged. Sales 357,000 shares.

Exchange $4.85½. Money 2½. Sub-treasury balances: Coin 118,731,000; currency 8,552,300. Governments firm; 4½s 114⅛; 3s 123¾; 3s 100⅛ bid. State Bonds dull.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	†81	Manhattan Ele.	51
do. Class A small	†81	Memphis & Char'n	36½
Ala. Class B 5s	†100	Metropolitan Ele.	92
do. Class C 4s	80½	Michigan Central	92⅞
Georgia 6s	†102½	Mobile & Ohio	9
Georgia 7s mort'ge	†105	N C & St L	51
Georgia do gold	†12	New Jersey Central	87¾
Louisiana consols	†77	N. O. Pac. 1st mort.	84
North Carolina old	†29	N Y Central	115⅝
North Carolina new	†16	N Y Elevated	105
do. funding	10	Norfolk & W'n pre.	38
do. special tax	13	Northern Pac. com.	22
S C con brown	†104	do. preferred	47⅜
Tennessee 6s	38	Ohio & Miss.	21¾
Tennessee new	38	do preferred	90
Virginia 6s	†40	Pacific Mail	45⅝
Virginia consols	†41	Pittsb'g F W & C.	138½
Virginia deferred	8	Quicksilver	6
Adams Express	128½	do preferred	32
American Mer Ex.	98	Reading	56⅝
Chesap'ke & Ohio	14¼	Rich & Alleghany	4
Chicago & Alton	139	Richmond & Dan.	56¼
Chicago & N W.	120¼	Rich & W Pt Term.	28½
do preferred	142	Rock Island	119
C St L & N O	83½	St L & San Fran.	23⅜
Consolidated Coal	21	do preferred	41
Del., Lack & West.	123	do first preferred	85
Den. & Rio Grande	21¾	St Paul	91½
Erie	26⅝	do preferred	117
East Tenn railroad	6½	Texas Pacific	20¾
Fort Wayne	131½	Union Pacific	81¾
Hannibal & St Joe	38½	United States Ex.	58½
Harlem	183	Wab St L & Pacific	17½
Houston & Texas	40	do preferred	28⅝
Illinois Central	137¾	Wells & Fargo	106
Lake Shore	100⅞	Western Union	77
L & N	48⅜		

†Bid. ‡Ex interest *Offered ‡Asked

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 5 1884.

New York—Cotton quiet and steady for future deliveries. Spots unchanged; middling 10¾c.

Net receipts for three days 51,862 bales, against 73,381 bales last year; exports 55,676 bales; last year 66,084 bales; stock 1,065,538 bales; last year 914,473 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
February	10 62@10 65	February	10 69@10 70
March	10 77@10 78	March	10 82@10 83
April	10 92@10 93	April	10 97@10 98
May	11 06@11 07	May	11 11@11 12
June	11 19@11 20	June	11 28@11 32
July	11 30@11 32	July	11 35@11 36
August	11 38@11 39	August	11 43@11 44
September	11 05@11 06	September	11 10@11 11
October	10 65@	October	10 72@10 74
November	10 60@	November	10 61@10 63

Closed steady; sales 59,000 bales.

Liverpool — Futures closed steady. Spots—Uplands 5⅞d; Orleans 6d; sales 8,000 bales of which 5,800 bales were American; receipts 25,500; American 400.

Local—Cotton steady at unchanged prices. We quote: Good middling 10 5-16c; middling 10 3-16c; strict low middling 10 1-16c; low middling 9 15-16c; strict good ordinary 9 13-16c; tinges 9⅝c; stains 8¾@9⅝c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	49
Air-Line Railroad	80
Georgia Railroad	17
Central Railroad	32
Western and Atlantic Railroad	45
West Point Railroad	—
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga.	77
Georgia Pacific	78
Total	378
Receipts previously	137,597
Total	137,975
Stock September 1	3,441
Grand total	141,416

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	1,828
Shipments previously	107,560
Local consumption since September 1	5,589
Total	114,977
Stock on hand	26,439

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts for to-day	378
Same day last year	604
Showing a decrease of	226
Receipts since September 1	137,975
Same time last year	120,456
Showing an increase of	17,519

NEW YORK, February 5—The Post's cotton market report says: "Future deliveries closed quiet 2-100 higher than yesterday."

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 5—noon—Cotton in moderate inquiry and freely supplied; middling uplands 5⅞; middling Orleans 6; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 25,500; American 400; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 5 52-64, April and May delivery 5 62-64, 5 61-64; May and June delivery 6 1-64; June and July delivery 6 6-64, 6 5-64; July and August delivery 6 9-64; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, February 5—1:30 p.m.—Sales of American 5,800.

LIVERPOOL, February 5—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 5 58-64. The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is steady.

LIVERPOOL, February 5—4:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 5 53 64; May and June delivery 6 2-64; August and September delivery 6 13-64.

LIVERPOOL, February 5—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 5 52-64; April and May delivery 5 62-64; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, February 5—Cotton dull; middling uplands 10¾; middling Orleans 11; sales 52 bales; net receipts 955; gross 2,439; consolidated net receipts 17,133; exports to Great Britain 12,741; to France 2,836; to continent 1,910.

GALVESTON, February 5—Cotton quiet; middling 10 7-16; low middling 10⅛; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 842 bales; gross 842; sales 712; stock 69,779; exports to Great Britain 3,997.

NORFOLK, February 5—Cotton quiet middling 10 5-16; net receipts 1,616 bales; gross 1,616; stock 44,089; sales 1,482; exports coastwise 873.

BALTIMORE, February 5—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; low middling 10 3-16; good ordinary 9½; net receipts 529 bales; gross 529; sales 326; stock 21,625; sales to spinners 76; exports coastwise 1,910.

BOSTON, February 5—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; low middling 10⅛; good ordinary 9⅞; net receipts 2,643 bales; gross 5,442; sales none; stock 7,500.

WILMINGTON, February 5—Cotton dull; middling 10¼; low middling 9⅞; good ordinary 9¼; net receipts 284 bales; gross 284; sales none; stock 8,235; exports coastwise 877.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5—Cotton firm; middling 10⅞; low middling 10⅜; good ordinary 9⅜; net receipts none; gross 120 bales; stock 12,223.

SAVANNAH, February 5—Cotton dull; middling 10 5-16; low middling 9⅞; good ordinary 9⅜; net receipts 1,703 bales; gross 1,703; sales 1,500; stock 65,082.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5—Cotton dull and easy; middling 10 7-16; low middling 10⅛; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 6,754 bales; gross 7,381; sales 4,000; stock 382,426; exports to Great Britain 4,054; to France 2,836.

MOBILE, February 5—Cotton dull; middling 10¼; good middling 10, good ordinary 9⅜; net receipts 739 bales; gross 751; sales 250; stock 57,945; exports to Great Britain 4,683; coastwise 777.

MEMPHIS, February 5—Cotton steady; middling 10¼; good middling 9¾; good ordinary 9¼; net receipts 1,171 bales; gross 1,584; shipments 3,982; sales 1,100; stock 79,433; sales to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, February 5—Cotton dull; middling 10⅛; low middling 9¾; good ordinary —; net receipts 383 bales; shipments —; sales 522.

CHARLESTON, February 5—Cotton very quiet; middling 10½; low middling 10¼; good ordinary 9⅞; net receipts 1,068 bales; gross 1,068; sales 100; stock 63,629.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 5 1884.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
February	92⅜	92⅛	92	92¼
March	93	93⅛	92⅝	93
PORK				
February	17 25	17 32½	17 17½	17 32½
March	17 20	17 45	17 17½	17 32½
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
March	9 12½	9 12½	9 00	9 05

Flour, Grain and Meal

ATLANTA, February 5—Market steady but generally firm; trade fairly active. We quote: Flour — Patent process $7.00@$7.50; choice $6.25@$6.50; extra family $6.00@$6.25; family $5.00@$5.50. Wheat—Easier; No. 2 $1.16. Corn—Firm; grits corn, car lots bulk 68c; do. sacked 70; dray lots 75c; feed corn, car lots bulk 66c; do. sacked 68c; dray lots 73c. Meal—Dray lots 70c; stock meal $1.20@$1.30 ₩ 100 lbs. Oats—Car lots bulk 45c; old sacked 47½c; dray lots 52c; red rust proof seed oats are very scarce and in active request; car lots sacked 55c; dray lots 60c. Rye—Car lots 90@$1.05; dray lots $1.15. Barley—None. Wheat Bran—Car lots, large sacks 96c; small sacks $1.00; dray lots $1.05@$1.07. Grits—$3.85 ₩ bbl.

BALTIMORE, February 5—Flour firm; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@$3.50; extra $3.50@$4.65; family $4.75@$5.75; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.50; extra $3.75@$5.25; Rio brands $5.75@$6.00. Wheat, southern quiet and steady; western lower and dull; southern red $1.10@$1.12; amber $1.13@$1.15; No. 1 Maryland $1.13; No. 2 western winter red spot and February $1.06⅛@$1.06¾. Corn, southern quiet and steady; western firmer; southern white 60@61; yellow 57@58. Oats steady and quiet; southern 41@43; western white 42@43; mixed 40@41; Pennsylvania 40@43.

NEW YORK, February 5—Flour, southern steady and in moderate inquiry; common to fair extra $3 35@$4.60 good to choice $4.65@$6.50. Wheat, spot ½@1c higher, closing strong; ungraded spring 8c; do. red 89@$1.16; do white 92½@$1.05; No. 2 red $1.06¼ February $1.05⅝@$1.06½. Corn, spot ½@¾c higher; ungraded 51@60; do white 59; do. yellow 59@64; No. 2 February 61¼. Oats have not varied materially in price, closing steady; No. 2 39½@40. Hops firm; new 12@27.

CHICAGO, February 5—Flour dull; choice winter $4.75@$5.60. Wheat slow; opened a shade weaker and closed about ⅛c under yesterday; February 92@92⅛; No. 2 Chicago spring 91¾@92¼; No. 2 red winter 98⅛@$1.00. Corn slow; opened a shade lower and closed ½c under yesterday; cash 52⅛@52¾; February 52⅝@53. Oats steady; cash 32½, February 32½@32⅝.

LOUISVILLE, February 5—Flour unchanged; extra family $3.25@$3.50; A No. 1 $4.00@$4.50; high grades $5.50@$6.75. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter $1.03@$1.04. Corn firm; No. 2 white 53; mixed 51. Oats firm; No. 2 western mixed 36½@37.

ST. LOUIS, February 5—Flour quiet. Wheat higher but slow; No. 2 red fall $1.03⅛@$1.04⅞ cash; $1.03⅝ February. Corn higher but inactive; 49@49¾ cash and February. Oats firmer but slow; 33¼@34 cash.

CINCINNATI, February 5—Flour easier; family $4.50@$4.85; fancy $5.00@$5.40. Wheat heavy; No. 2 red winter $1.02@$1.04 cash. Corn dull; No. 3 mixed 48⅛. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 36½@37.

Groceries

ATLANTA, February 5—Coffee—Rio 11½@12½c; old government Java 24@28. Sugars—Very steady and quiet; standard A 8⅜; granulated 9; white extra C 8¼; New Orleans sugars offering as follows: yellow clarified 8¼; N. O. white 8¼. Molasses—Black strap, 22@28 in bbls. Syrup—New Orleans choice 55; prime 45; fair 35@40. Teas—Black 40@60; green 40@60; nutmegs $1.15; cloves 55; allspice 15; cinnamon 25; saigon 50; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; pepper 18. Crackers—milk 7½c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5½c; XX do. 5¾c; XXX do. 6. Candy—Assorted stick 11½c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $9.95; ½ bbls $5.25; do. $4.25; kits 70c; No. 2 ½ bbls, L.W., $6.00; kits 90; No. 1 ½ bbls, L.W., $6.50; kits $1.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 15½. Matches—100 per box $2.00; 200 $4.00; 300 $6.00. Soda—in kegs, 4½c; in boxes 5¾. Rice—6@7c.

NEW YORK, February 5—Coffee, spot fair Rio firm at 12⅛@12¾; No. 7 Rio spot 10.90. February 10.85. Sugar firm; Iloilo 5@5⅜; fair to good refining 5⅝@5 15-16; refined easy; C 5⅝@6⅛; extra C 6⅛@6⅜; white extra C 6 9-16; yellow 5⅛@5¾; off A 6⅜@6⅞; mould A 7⅝; standard A 7⅛@7⅜; confectioners A 7 7-16; cut loaf 8¼; crushed 8¼; powdered 8; granulated 7 11-16@7¾; Cubes 8⅛. Molasses steady; New Orleans 30@56; Porto Rico 30@55. Rice firm; domestic 4⅛@7; Louisiana 4⅛@6¾; rangoon 2½; patna 3, both in bond.

BALTIMORE, February 5—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 11⅛@12¾. Sugar steady; A soft 7¾.

CINCINNATI, February 5—Sugar firmer; hards refined 8¼@9; New Orleans 5⅛@6⅜.

CHICAGO, February 5—Sugar, standard A 7¾; cut loaf 8⅞@9; granulated 8⅜.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, February 5—Pork irregular; opened 5@10c higher and closed steady; cash $17.30@$17.35; February $17.17½@$17.32½. Lard opened 20@25 points higher but closed with the advance partly lost; cash 9.60@9.67½; February 9.50@9.62½. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders 7.40@7.50; short rib 9; short clear 9.65.

LOUISVILLE, February 5 — Provisions steady; new mess pork $17.25. Bulk meats, shoulders 7; clear ribs 9⅛; clear sides 9⅛. Bacon, shoulders 7¾; clear ribs 9⅞; clear sides 10¼; hams, sugar-cured 13. Lard, choice kettle rendered 11; prime steam 9.

NEW YORK, February 5—Pork rather quiet but held firm; mess spot $16.37½@$16.50. Middles nominal; long clear 9¾. Lard advanced 10@15 points at the opening, closing with a reaction of 8@10 points; western steam spot 9.60@9.75; February 9.70@9.75.

ST. LOUIS, February 5—Provisions strong. Pork $17.50@$17.75 cash. Bulk meats, long clear 9.10@9.15; short rib 9.20@9.25; short clear 9.50@9.55. Bacon, long clear and short rib 9¾@9⅞; short clear 10⅛. Lard nominally 9⅜.

BALTIMORE, February 5—Provisions firm and in fair inquiry. Mess pork $16.25. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides packed 7¾@9⅜. Bacon, shoulders 8¼; clear rib sides 10¼; hams 14@14½. Lard, refined 10.

CINCINNATI, February 5—Pork strong at $17.50. Lard stronger; prime steam 9.20@9.25. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7¼; short rib 9. Bacon firm; shoulders 8¼; clear ribs 9⅞; short clear 10⅛.

ATLANTA, February 5—Clear rib sides 9⅛c. Sugar-cured hams are scarce; tone easy at 13½c. Lard—Tierces, refined, 10c.

Wines, Liquor, Etc.

ATLANTA, February 5—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50, rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum rectified $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$5.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

BALTIMORE, February 5—Whisky steady at $1.18@1.18½.

CINCINNATI, February 5—Whisky steady at $1.14

ST. LOUIS, February 5—Whisky steady at $1.15.

LOUISVILLE, February 5—Whisky quiet at $1.13.

CHICAGO, February 5—Whisky steady at $1.16.

Live Stock

CHICAGO, February 5—The Drover's Journal reports: Hogs, receipts 17,000; shipments 7,500; strong and 10@15c higher; rough packing 6.00@6.50; packing and shipping 6.55@7.10; light 5.75@6.50; skips 4.40@5.75. Cattle, receipts 6,500; shipments 2,400; steady but easier; exports 6.25@7.00; good to choice shipping steers 5.50@6.10; common to medium 5.00@5.50. Sheep, receipts 5,500; shipments 2,000; steady; inferior to fair 3.00@4.00; medium to good 4.00@4.75; choice to extra 5.00@5.75.

ATLANTA, February 5—Good medium mules are plentiful with demand rather limited. No good mules on the market and no demand. good medium mules 14 to 14½ hands $95@$115; 15 to 15½ hands $125@$135; 16 hands $140@$160. Good horses in fair demand with supply moderate; plug horses range in price from $30@$90; good medium $125@$165.

CINCINNATI, February 5—Hogs active and firm; common and light $5.00@$6.50; packing and butchers $6.00@$6.95.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, February 5—Eggs—33@35c; dull with market bare. Butter—Good grades in demand 20@25c; poor grades dull; Jersey butter is growing in demand, and sells readily at 35c. Live Poultry—Hens 25@30c; cock, no demand. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 12½c; turkeys 14@15c. Game—Squirrels and rabbits $1.00 ₩ dozen quails $1.00@$1.25 ₩ doz. Irish Potatoes—$2.00@$2.50 ₩ bu. Sweet Potatoes—90c ₩ bushel. Dried Fruit—Apples, unpeeled 4½c; unpeeled peaches 4½c; peeled 10@12½c. Wax—23c; firmer. Honey—Strained 11@12½c; in the comb 15c; dull. Onions—Tennessee none; yellow Denvers $2.25@$2.50. Cabbage—4@4½c. Feathers—Dull; choice 55@60; prime 50@55. Cheese—Selected cream 14½. Peanuts 6@9c.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, February 5—Turpentine steady at 33; rosin steady; strained $1.10; good strained $1.15; tar steady at $1.35; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.15; yellow dip and virgin $2.00.

SAVANNAH, February 5—Turpentine firm at 32; sales 800 barrels; rosin firm; strained and good strained $1.17½; sales 600 barrels.

CHARLESTON, February 5—Spirits turpentine firm at 32; rosin steady; strained and good strained $1.17½.

NEW YORK, February 5—Rosin quiet at $1.42½@$1.47½; turpentine firm at 35½.

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA & GEORGIA RAILROAD.
DIVISIONS IN GEORGIA

THE NEW SHORT LINE
CHATTANOOGA TO ATLANTA
ATLANTA TO MACON
ROME TO ATLANTA
—AND—
THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTES
CHATTANOOGA AND THE WEST TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST.
Closely Connecting in Union Depot at Chattanooga
Both Northward and Southward
With trains of Cincinnati Southern Railway, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.
ONLY LINE RUNNING PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS DAILY
BETWEEN CHATTANOOGA AND FLORIDA.
The Year Round Without Change and Without Delay.
The only line Running Through Passenger Coaches between
CHATTANOOGA AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA. WITHOUT CHANGE AND WITHOUT EXTRA FARES.
Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (on basis Central Standard time, by which all trains are run.) In effect January 13th, 1884.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Train No. 53.	Train No. 51.
Leave CHATTANOOGA	8 20 am	7 30 pm
" Coltewah	8 53 am	
" Cohutta	9 25 am	8 50 pm
Arrive DALTON	9 55 am	9 20 pm
Leave DALTON	9 55 am	9 20 pm
Arrive East Rome	11 17 am	11 00 pm
Leave East Rome	11 25 am	11 15 pm
" Rockmart	12 19 pm	12 29 am
" Dallas	1 02 pm	1 15 pm
Arrive ATLANTA	2 25 pm	2 45 am
Leave ATLANTA	3 15 pm	3 30 am
" McDonough	4 45 pm	5 10 am
" Jackson	5 28 pm	5 58 am
" Indian Springs	5 42 pm	6 12 am
Arrive MACON	7 20 pm	8 00 am
Leave MACON	7 55 pm	8 40 am
" Cochran	9 35 pm	10 45 am
" Eastman	10 25 pm	12 00 n
Arrive JESUP	3 30 am	5 00 pm
Leave JESUP	4 30 am	
" Sterling	6 00 am	
" BRUNSWICK	6 45 am	

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Train No 54	Train No 52
Leave BRUNSWICK	8:30 pm	
" Sterling	9:10 pm	
Arrive JESUP	11:00 pm	
Leave JESUP	12:00n'h	6:55 am
" Eastman	4:46 am	12:20 pm
" Cochran	5:45 am	1:20 pm
Arrive MACON	7:45 am	3:30 pm
Leave MACON	8:15 am	4:30 pm
" Indian Spring	9:55 am	6:40 pm
" Jackson	10:08 am	7:00 pm
" McDonough	10:53 am	7 55 pm
Arrive ATLANTA	12:30 pm	9:45 pm
Leave ATLANTA	1:05 pm	12 20 am
" Dallas	2:35 pm	35 am
" Rockmart	3:25 pm	5 30 am
Arrive East Rome	4:20 pm	7 30 am
Leave East Rome	4:28 pm	8:35 am
Arrive Dalton	5:48 pm	11:20 am
" Cohutta	6:17 pm	12:20 pm
" Ooltewah	6 45 pm	2:40 pm
Arrive CHATTANOOGA	7 20 pm	
Arrive Cleveland	8:00 pm	1:10 pm

Connections—Trains Nos 53 and 54 connect at Chattanooga with Memphis and Charleston Division, E T & G R R., and Cincinnati Southern Ry and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Ry.
Trains Nos 51 and 52 connect at Cohutta and Cleveland with main line East Tenn, Va & Ga R R; and connect at Rome with Alabama Division E T V & Ga R R.
Trains Nos 51, 52, 53 and 54 connect at Atlanta and Macon with all diverging roads, and connect at Jesup with S. F & W Ry for Florida.
THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
Trans Nos. 53 and 54 have Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Through Passenger Coaches between Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Florida, without change.
Trains Nos 51 and 52 have Reclining Chair Cars between Macon and Chattanooga without change.
All trains run daily.
Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect at Cochran. J E MALLORY.
Superintendent Brunswick Division, Macon.
J W FRY,
Superintendent Atlanta Division Atlanta, Ga.
J J GRIFFIN, A POPE,
A G P A, Atlanta. Gn'l Pass Agent.

The Georgia Railroad.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., November 17, 1883.

Commencing Sunday, 18th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time, 22 minutes slower than Atlanta time

FAST LINE.
NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.
L've Augusta....7 40 am
L've Athens....8 05 am
Ar. Atlanta....1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.
Leave Atlanta....2 45 pm
Arrive Athens....7 15 pm
Arrive Augusta....8 10 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.	NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.
L've Atlanta - 8 25 am	L've Augusta - 10 30 am
Ar. Athens - - 5 05 pm	" Macon - 7 10 am
" Washington - 2 55 pm	" Milledg'e - 9 10 am
" Milledg'v'e - 4 49 pm	" Wash'g'n 11 20 am
Ar. Macon - - 6 45 pm	" Athens - 9 05 am
" Augusta - 3 55 pm	Ar. Atlanta - 5 45 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4—EAST DAILY.	NO. 3—WEST DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta.... 8 50 pm	Lv Augusta.... 9 00 pm
Ar Augusta.... 6 20 am	Ar Atlanta.... 6 40 am

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta - 6 10 pm	L've Covington 5 20 am
Ar Decatur.... 6 46 pm	Lve Decatur 7 10 am
Ar. Covington. 8 30 pm	Ar. Atlanta - 7 40 am

DECATUR TRAIN.
(Daily, except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta....3 50 pm	Lv. Decatur....4 20 pm
Ar. Decatur....4 20 pm	Ave Atlanta 5 00 pm

CLARKSTON TRAIN.

Lv Atlanta....11 40 am	Lv Clarkston 12 37 pm
Lv Decatur....12 20 pm	Ly Decatur....12 53 pm
Ar Clarkston....12 25 pm	Ar Atlanta.... 1 25 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will if signaled stop at any regular scheduled Flag Station.

Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Belair, Berzelia, Harlem, Thomson, Camak, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points East, Southeast, West, Southwest, North and Northwest, and carry Through Sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Berzelia, Harlem Thompson, Camak, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain, and Decatur.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and Southeast.

JOHN W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager. E. R. DORSEY, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL, SOUTHWESTERN, & MONTGOMERY & EUFAULA RAIL'DS
All trains of this system are run by Central or (90) Meridian time.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 5, 1883.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1883, PASSENGER TRAINS ON THESE ROADS WILL run as follows:

READ DOWN. / READ UP.

	No. 13.† Acc.	No. 53.* Pass'ger.	No. 51.* Pass'ger.	C. R R.—Main Line. Savannah and Atlanta Divisions.	No. 52.* Pass'ger.	No. 54.* Pass'ger	No. 14.† Acc.	
	5 40 pm	7 30 pm	10 00 am	Lv.......Savannah.......Ar	3 25 pm	8 00 am	8 30 am	
	7 27 pm	9 19 pm	11 50 am	Ar.......Oliver.......Lv	1 38 pm	6 23 am	6 48 am	
		10 33 pm	7 08 pm	Ar.......Millen.......Lv	12 25 pm	5 15 am		
		10 45 pm	1 35 pm	Lv.......Millen.......Ar	12 05 pm	5 00 am		
	No. 1.* Pass'ger.	2 18 am	5 22 pm	Ar.......Gordon.......Ar	8 43 am	1 37 am	No. 2.* Pass'ger.	
		3 00 am	6 15 pm	Ar.......Macon.......Lv	8 00 am	12 55 am		
No. 11* Acc.	8 30 am	3 15 am	7 00 pm	Lv.......Macon.......Ar	7 37 am	12 40 am	6 31 pm	No. 12.* Acc.
	10 20 am	4 48 am	8 49 pm	Ar.......Barnesville.......Lv	6 16 am	11 12 pm	4 45 pm	
5 45 am	10 22 am	4 48 am	8 49 pm	Lv.......Barnesville.......Ar	6 16 am	11 12 pm	4 45 pm	7 52 pm
6 41 am	11 05 am	5 20 am	9 32 pm	Ar.......Griffin.......Ar	5 45 am	10 41 pm	4 04 pm	7 09 pm
8 32 am	12 55 pm	7 00 am	11 15 pm	Ar.......Atlanta.......Lv	4 00 am	9 00 pm	2 20 pm	5 00 pm

	No. 19 ‡ Acc.	No. 17.* Pass'ger.	No. 15.* Pass'ger.	C. R R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 16.* Pass'ger.	No 18.* Pass'ger.	No. 20.† Acc.	
....	3 45 am	2 45 am	1 36 pm	Lv.......Millen.......Ar	12 02 pm	2 00 am	10 35 pm	....
....	7 40 am	6 15 am	4 45 pm	Ar.......Augusta.......Lv	8 30 am	10 30 pm	6 25 pm	....

			No. 21.‡ Pass'ger	Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch	No. 22 † Pass'ger.			
....	....	....	9 10 am	Lv.......Gordon.......Ar	5 15 pm	....	....	....
....	....	....	10 29 am	Ar.... Milledgeville....Ar	3 30 pm	....	....	....
....	....	....	12 30 pm	Ar.......Eatonton.......Lv	2 15 pm	....	....	....

		No. 15 † Pass'ger	No. 13 † Pass'ger.	Upson County Railroad.	No. 14.† Pass'ger	No. 16.† Pass'ger		
....	....	5 10 pm	10 30 am	Lv......Barnesville......Ar	9 30 am	4 15 pm	....	....
....	....	6 40 pm	12 00 m	Ar......Thomaston......Lv	8 00 am	3 00 pm	....	....

			No. —† Pass'ger.	S., G. & N. A. Railroad.	No. —† Pass'ger.			
....	....	....	1 00 pm	Lv.......Griffin.......Ar	10 25 am	....	....	....
....	....	....	3 45 pm	Ar.......Newnan.......Ar	7 30 am	....	....	....
....	....	....	6 00 pm	Ar.......Carrollton.......Lv	5 30 am	....	....	....

	No 9.* Acc.	No. 3.* Pass'ger.	No. 1.* Pass'ger.	S. W & M & E. Ry —Main Line.	No. 2.* Pass'ger.	No. 4.* Pass'ger.	No. 10.* Acc.	
....		7 10 pm	9 35 am	Lv.......Macon.......Ar	6 35 pm	7 25 am		....
....		8 24 pm	10 57 am	Ar.......Fort Valley.......Ar	5 15 pm	6 08 am		....
....		10 36 pm	1 29 pm	Ar.......Smithville.......Lv	2 50 pm	3 42 am		....
....		10 50 pm	1 47 pm	Lv.......Smithville.......Ar	2 35 pm	3 37 am		....
....		1 03 am	3 23 pm	Ar.......Cuthbert.......Ar	1 06 pm	2 08 am		....
....		2 32 am	4 28 pm	Ar.......Eufaula.......Lv	12 01 pm	1 02 am		....
....		2 37 am	4 33 pm	Lv.......Eufaula.......Ar	11 56 am	12 57 am		....
....	6 50 am	4 27 am	6 09 pm	Ar... Union Springs ...Lv	10 20 am	11 17 pm		....
....	6 50 am	4 27 am	6 09 pm	Lv... Union Springs ...Ar	10 20 am	11 17 pm	5 40 pm	....
....	9 49 am	6 25 am	7 57 pm	Ar.......Montgomery.......Lv	8 35 am	9 30 pm	2 45 pm	....

		No. 23.† Pass'ger.	No. 21.† Pass'ger.	S. W. R. R.—Perry Branch.	No. 22.† Pass'ger.	No. 24.† Pass'ger.	
....	....	8 35 pm	11 05 am	Lv......Fort Valley......Ar	3 35 pm	6 00 am	....
....	....	9 20 pm	11 55 am	Ar.......Perry.......Lv	2 45 pm	5 15 am	....

		No. 27.* Pass'ger.	No. 25.* Pass'ger.	S. W. R. R.—Albany Branch.	No. 26.* Pass'ger.	No. 28.* Pass'ger.	
....	....	10 41 pm	2 55 pm	Lv......Smithville......Ar	1 20 pm	3 35 am	....
....	....	11 46 pm	4 07 pm	Ar.......Albany.......Lv	12 00 m	2 25 am	....

			No. 31.† Pass'ger	S. W. R. R.—Blakely Extension.	No. 32.† Pass'ger		
....	....	....	4 20 pm	Lv.......Albany.......Ar	11 30 am	....	....
....	....	....	8 12 pm	Ar.......Blakely.......Lv	7 30 am	....	....

			No. 23.† Pass'ger	S. W. R. R.—Fort Gaines Branch.	No. 34.† Pass'ger		
....	....	....	3 40 pm	Lv......Cuthbert......Ar	12 03 pm	....	....
....	....	....	4 58 pm	Ar....Fort Gaines....Lv	10 45 pm	....	....

			No. 35.† Pass'ger	Eufaula & Clayton Railroad.	No. 36.† Pass'ger		
....	....	....	5 05 pm	Lv.......Eufaula.......Ar	9 27 am	....	....
....	....	....	6 27 pm	Ar.......Clayton.......Lv	8 00 am	....	....

		No. 19.* Acc.	No. 5.* Pass'ger.	S.W.RR—Columbus Main Line.	No. 6.* Pass'ger.	No. 20.* Acc.	
....	....	7 20 pm	8 25 am	Lv.......Macon.......Ar	5 19 pm	5 40 am	....
....	....	10 01 pm	9 58 am	Ar......Fort Valley......Ar	3 45 pm	3 15 am	....
....	....	3 52 am	1 50 pm	Ar.......Columbus.......Lv	12 10 pm	9 45 pm	....

Elegant local Sleeping Cars on night trains as follows: Between Savannah and Augusta, trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Savannah and Macon, trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Savannah and Atlanta, trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Albany and Montgomery, trains Nos. 3 and 4.

Pullman Hotel Sleeping Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, via Atlanta and Savannah, without change. Pullman Sleepers between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, via Atlanta, Albany and Waycross, and via Montgomery, Albany and Thomasville.

Trains marked thus * run daily; trains marked thus † run daily except Sunday; trains marked thus ‡ run daily except Monday.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car Berths on sale at Union Depot Ticket Office 30 minutes prior leaving time of all trains.

G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
T. D. KLINE, Sup't S. W. R. R. Macon.
WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt., Savannah.
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic M'g'r, Savannah.

THROUGH THE CITY.

A GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

The Day's Doings in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Gossip of All Kinds—Items of General Interest, Etc.

Yesterday was a quiet day at the capitol.

Work on the Kimball house is progressing finely.

Atlanta has had three days of genuine spring weather.

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The aldermanic board will meet this morning, and will have a full slate to consider.

The stockmen are having a big trade at present. Nearly every stable has its quota of sale mules.

Considerable complaint is made that the oil lamps in the suburbs do not receive proper attention.

The appointment of a water inspector will, it is claimed, save the city 15 per cent in fuel alone at the waterworks.

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Dr. Walter Dean, a Well Known Young Physician, Dies of Typhoid-Pneumonia.

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Dr. Dean had been sick with typhoid-pneumonia for twenty days, and his death was not unexpected. He had been in a very critical state for several days, and although his death was regarded as almost certain, he retained consciousness to the last moment, and was fully aware of his condition. He conversed freely about his approaching end, and calling his young wife to his bedside, said:

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He said he was ready to die, and knew that nothing could save him. As his death approached he was attacked by something like a collapse of the glottis, and with perfect consciousness and presence of mind, would insert his finger in his mouth and make an opening for the passage of air. He died without a struggle. His remains will be interred to-day at 2:30 o'clock. Dr. Dean had many friends, who will regret to learn of his death.

BOATS ON THE RIVER.

How Flat Boats Were Once Run Regularly on the Chattahoochee.

It is not generally known that there was once a line of boats on the Chattahoochee between Atlanta [illegible] the Coweta falls, near Columbus.

General L. F. Featherstone, of Newnan, say that about 1828 or 1830 the legislature made an appropriation for the cleaning out of the Chattahoochee so that flat boats could run between the points named. Where there were shoals an opening was made large enough for the boats and where there were dams locks were constructed. There were no railroads then, and great quantities of produce were shipped down the river on flat boats, which were about the size of an ordinary ferry boat. General Featherstone was interested in one line of boats. The building of the railroads forced the flat boats into the rear and they fell out of use. The introduction of the bill of Judge Buchanan to make the river navigable recalled the old flat boats to the mind of the general. He thinks the scheme is feasible.

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"How did it operate?"

"Oh, well, now you must not ask a man his opinion of an imprisonment for debt law, at least in the present age of enlightenment and bad accounts. Come with me to my office and I will show you something."

The pair went into the lawyer's room and the man of legal learning took down "Cobb's Analysis and Forms," and the interviewer read the following:

State of Georgia, Houston county. To all and singular the sheriffs of this state: We command you, that you take the body of John Doe, (if to be found in your bailiwick,) and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the superior court to be held for the county of Houston, at the court house of Perry, on the fourth Monday in October next, then and there to satisfy Richard Roe, the sum of one hundred dollars, which lately, in our said court, Richard Roe recovered against John Doe, as well for damages by reason of the non-performance of certain promises by the said John Doe before that time made, as for his costs and charges by him in the suit, in that behalf expended, whereof the said John Doe is convicted and liable, as appears to us of record, besides your fees for this service. Herein fail not, and have you then and there this writ. JAMES HOLDFAST, Clerk.

"Now, then you see this operated to throw the fellow in jail," said the lawyer. "But he could avoid this by delivering up property sufficient to satisfy the debt, or on petition to the superior or inferior court, stating that he was insolvent or could not give bond to secure payment of the execution, he could obtain an order based on his affidavit of insolvency to his creditors to settle with him without imprisonment. But if the fellow had to go to jail, upon cause shown, the statute enacted that jailers should lay off ten acres around the jail, and the prisoner could have the freedom of the bounds, provided he could give bond conditional for forfeiture of double the amount of his debt, in case he went outside of the ten acres."

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"Now, then you see this operated to throw the fellow in jail," said the lawyer. "But he could avoid this by delivering up property sufficient to satisfy the debt, or on petition to the superior or inferior court, stating that he was insolvent or could not give bond to secure payment of the execution, he could obtain an order based on his afficavit of insolvency to his creditors to settle with him without imprisonment. But if the fellow had to go to jail, upon cause shown, the statute enacted that jailers should lay off ten acres around the jail, and the prisoner could have the freedom of the bounds, provided he could give bond conditional for forfeiture of double the amount of his debt, in case he went outside of the ten acres."

"At the last meeting of our Young Men's Legal association the question of imprisonment for debt was discussed," continued the young attorney. "The question was whether or not the old Georgia law of imprisonment for debt should be revived."

"Did it have any supporters?"

"Why the chairman decided that the affirmative side adduced the weight of argument, but he stated that there were many reasons against such a revival that were not brought forward, and I suppose that was so, for the discussion was entirely impromptu, the regular appointees being absent."

"What is your programme for the next meeting?"

"We discuss the tariff question. It will be out and out free trade against all kinds of tariff systems."

"Who are your officers now?"

"E. V. Carter is president, Laban F. Smith, vice-president; H. M. Mills, secretary and treasurer, and Burton Smith, critic.

MISS LULA HURST.

The Young Lady not to Give an Exhibition in Atlanta—Her Plans.

Miss Lula Hurst, the electric girl, was in the city yesterday.

Accompanied by her father and mother she arrived on the 11:40 train by the Western and Atlantic railroad. Miss Hurst was pretty closely veiled, and was not recognized by more than two or three of her friends who greeted her warmly, and were in turn rewarded by some of the young lady's most bewitching smiles.

The party proceeded at once to the Grant house on Whitehall street, where they dined.

A CONSTITUTION man called on Mr. Hurst and asked:

"When will you give another exhibition in Atlanta?"

"Never, I guess. It was my intention to come here again but I have since decided otherwise. An offer was made me to come here but the terms would not justify me and I could not accept."

"Do you mean to say that Atlanta people have seen the last of Miss Lula?"

"That is the way it looks. I am now on my way to Macon and will stop at one or two points on the way. I will probably be in Macon on Monday or Tuesday of next week. From there I go to Savannah and from there to Charleston. From Charleston I will go to Washington City, and from Washington I will go to New York. I expect to be in Washington in two or three weeks."

"How is your daughter's health standing the show business?"

"The exercise of her mysterious power has had no bad effect on her, but she finds traveling quite tiresome. She is now suffering from a severe cold caught on the train yesterday and last night at Marietta. She was suffering from such a severe headache that she did not want to give an exhibition."

"How are you being received now?" asked the reporter.

"We meet a very cordial reception at every place. We were enthusiastically received at Cartersville and were well treated at Marietta."

"It is reported that the 'power' is beginning to flicker. Is that true?"

"By no means. It is just as strong as ever."

"What is your plan for the future?"

"My plan, I have already stated, as far as it has been laid out. I expect to travel as long as I can make money."

"How much have you made so far?"

"I guess I have netted about fifteen hundred dollars."

Mr. Hurst does not think Miss Mattie Lee Price, the new electrical wonder of Bartow county, amounts to much.

Mr. Hurst and his family left yesterday for Newnan, where they give an exhibition to-night.

LAST OF THE KUKLUX.

Neal Yarbrough Sentenced to Two Years in Albany and $500 Fine.

Yesterday the last of the Banks county kuklux received his sentence.

About eleven o'clock Neal Yarbrough entered the United State court room, handcuffed. He was accompanied by four negroes also handcuffed and was guarded by three officers, Deputy Marshals Fitzsimons, Campbell and Carter. The negroes were taken into court to plead guilty to minor offenses and Yarbrough was to be sentenced for connection with the Banks county outrages.

Yarbrough was looking well, his appearance not in any way indicating the long spell of sickness through which he has lately passed. He was calm and appeared to take little interest in the proceedings. Judge Tompkins was present and took an order overruling the motion for new trial and arrest of judgment as to Yarbrough.

The accompanying prisoners were then sentenced, as follows: James Washington, retailing tobacco, sentence of $100 and costs Frank Cankey, charged with the same offense, sentenced to $100 and costs. Owen Wilson and Thomas Morgan, removing and concealing illicit whisky, sentenced to three months, $200 and costs.

When these cases had been disposed of Judge McCay proceeded to sentence Yarbrough. Mr. Bob Boyd, the clerk drew the sentence. It was the same as that in the case of the other kuklux and his sentence was ordered to bear even date with theirs, namely December 18th 1883. He was sentenced to two years at Albany penitentiary, $500 fine and costs. He will be sent off in a few days.

Yesterday Henry Gordon, George Burrell and E Roper were discharged from jail where they have been serving out sentences for violating the revenue laws. They were released on suspended sentences. The latter individual has a wife and seven children down with the whooping cough.

CITY COURT.

The jury in the case of Mitchell vs. the Georgia railroad, returned a verdict for the defendant.

Yesterday the case of Hunnicutt & Bellingrath vs. Mrs. J. G McLin, et al, was tried. Verdict for plaintiffs for $125 principal, interest and attorney's fees.

The cases set for to-day are Cunningham vs. F. Hart & Son; C. F. M. Mills, trustee, vs. The City of Atlanta; the Merchants' Bank vs. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, and Eretherton vs. The City of Atlanta. The suit of the Merchants' bank against Hunnicutt & Bellingrath brings up an interesting question. The defendant's paid a note at the Merchant's bank with a check on the old Citizen's bank of Atlanta. The check when thus used was good. The next day, however, the Citizen's bank suspended. Failing to get the money out of the Citizen's bank plaintiff now seeks to hold Hunnicutt & Bellingrath responsible.

BEFORE THE ORDINARY.

The will of S. F. Salter was yesterday proved in solemn form.

The ordinary has received another communication from the superintendent of the insane asylum at Milledgeville. The asylum is ready to receive two of Fulton county's colored lunatics at once. Under the circumstances this is welcome news.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS HOUSES.

THE CONSTITUTION will soon issue a carefully prepared index of the leading and active houses of this city to be circulated throughout all parts of the country.

This special feature will offer unusual advantages to our business and professional men to widely represent their interests. The agent of THE CONSTITUTION will call and explain the nature of this novel enterprise, and we hope our live business men will give it their hearty support.

Meeting of the Congregation of St. Luke's Church.

The congregation of St. Luke's church are requested to meet the bishop and clergy this, Wednesday, evening at 7:30 in the Sunday-school room. The future work of St. Luke's church will be discussed, and addresses may be expected from the bishop, the clergy and laymen of the congregation. All interested in church work are invited to attend.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE BODY YESTERDAY.

The Matter of Street Improvements Comes Up Before the City Council and Important Action is Taken Streets that Are to be Improved—The Election of a Commissioner.

There was fun in the mayor's office yesterday afternoon, and with few variations of a serious character it continued for nearly four hours.

The adjourned session of the council was called to order by Mayor Goodwin at 4 o'clock. City Clerk Goldsmith was not able to be present on account of sickness in his family, but Jakie Morris, the city hall keeper, was present in all his glory. Mayor Goodwin stated that the meeting was an adjourned one, and that any business might be brought before the body. He then requested Mr. Jimmie Anderson to act as clerk, and to the roll call responses were received from each alderman and councilman except Councilman Van Winkle.

The first act in the comedy was a report from the street committee, Councilman Mahoney chairman, upon the petition of the Southern telegraph company to be allowed to run its wires through the city. The committee signified its willingness for the company to do so, provided it would keep its wires as high as the second story windows of the houses, and that when a wire was carried across the streets that it be above the houses. The report was adopted.

Councilman Gray next offered a resolution instructing the city sexton to remove the bodies in the old Masonic burial lot in the cemetery to the new lot without cost to the Masonic order and with as little cost as possible to the city.

In support of the resolution the councilman said that there were fourteen bodies in the old lot and that it would cost $70 to make the change. The change, he said, was imperative, because the old lot had been traded to the city by the Masons and had been resold by the city to parties who demanded possession.

Councilmen McAfee and Mahoney favored the resolution, and Alderman Mecaslin opposed it. However, it was adopted.

DOWN TO SOLID BUSINESS.

Councilman Gray again secured the floor and moved that the rules be suspended so that the ordinances contemplating street improvement could be put upon their passage. The motion prevailed and then the councilman acting for the absent clerk, read the ordinance authorizing the improvement of Broad street. The ordinance was divided into two parts. One provided for laying belgian blocks from Peachtree street, to the bridge, and the other from the bridge to Mitchell street. The total cost will be $24,000 $12,000 each side. The city will be required to pay $8,000 and the property owners $16,000.

Alderman Mecaslin thought the ordinance hardly fair, as it required the owners on North Broad street where there are no street car tracks to pay as much as the property owners on South Broad where there are two street car tracks. However the alderman was in the minority and the ordinance went through.

An ordinance providing for rubble stone paving on Decatur street from Bell street to Daniel street was read next. The total cost will be $11,250, of which amount the city will pay $3 750 and the property owners $7 500.

When the ordinance was read Councilman Dunning asked:

"Where is Daniel street?"

"Next block beyond the Boulevard," replied Councilman Longley.

"Well, that's a long way out," said Alderman Mecaslin.

"Yes, and will the Georgia railroad pay its part of the assessment?" asked Alderman Healy. "You know that they have the frontage on one side."

"I suggest," put in Councilman McAfee, "that we defer action on this petition and see whether the railroad company will pay its proportion."

"I have had a talk with Mr. Werner, the agent of the Georgia road in this city," said Councilman Mahoney, "and he thinks the road will pay without any trouble. Then, General Gartrell wants the hill in front of his residence cut down, and will give the city a dozen feet if the city will lay his sidewalk, and he will pay for the street paving. Let's put it through now."

"Well, you see," said Alderman Mecaslin, "that we have had trouble in getting money out of the railroad for the Peters street work——"

"Yes, but the question is upon the adoption of the ordinance and this discussion is out of order," put in the mayor.

The ordinance was adopted.

The third ordinance contemplated the expenditure of $15,000 for putting down rubble stone on Forsyth street, from Hunter street to Whitehall street. The ordinance was adopted. The city will pay $5,000 of the $15,000.

The next ordinance was for rubble stone on Wheat street, from Peachtree to the Boulevord. It contemplates the expenditure of $7,000 by the city and $14,000 by the citizens who own property on the thoroughfare. After ordinance was read Alderman Mecaslin asked:

"Do I understand that a resident beyond Jackson street must pay as much as one this side? You see the street car track stops at Jackson street."

"Yes, that's what the ordinance requires," replied Councilman Gray.

"Well, it ain't fair," put in Alderman Mecaslin.

"Now," said Councilman Mahoney, "people on that street don't want the macadam. They say they will put down their sidewalks this year but that they are not able to pay for both sidewalks and macadam this year, I am in favor of doing the work down to Calhoun street only."

"There is always an objection" put in Councilman Mickleberry "when you want to macadamize a street. I live in that ward and never heard of any objection. People in that ward want the work done."

"Ain't that the fourth ward?" asked Councilman McAfee.

"Oh, no, its the fifth," answered Councilman Mickleberry, and everybody smiled.

The discussion was cut short by Councilman Gray beginning to read the ordinance providing for belgian blocks on Whitehall street from Wall street to Peters street at a cost of $15,000—$5,000 to the city and $10,000 to the property owners. It was passed.

The ordinance putting belgian blocks on Peachtree from Western and Atlantic railroad to Ellis, at a cost of $22 000—$7,333 to the city and $14,667 to the owners was adopted without discussion, as also was the ordinance putting down belgian blocks on Alabama street from Whitehall to the Central railroad at a cost of $6,000—$2,000 to the city and $4 000 to the people.

The ordinance improving Pryor street was divided into two parts. One provided for granite from the railroad to Mitchell street at a cost of $9,675—$3,225 to the city and the remainder to the owners. The other provided for rubble stone from Mitchell to Richardson at a cost of $15,000—$5 000 to be paid by the city and $10,000 by the owners.

This made the total cost of the improvements $138,925, of which the city will pay $45,308 and the owners $92,617. By the streets the outlay will be as follows:

Streets.	Paid by city.	Paid by owner.
Broad	$ 8,000	$16 000—$24 000
Alabama	2,000	4,000— 6,000
Forsyth	5,000	10 000— 15 000
Wheat	7,000	14,000— 21,000
Peachtree	7,333	14,667— 22,00
Whitehall	5,000	10 000— 15,000
Pryor	8,225	16,450— 24,675
Decatur	3,750	7,500— 11,250
Total	$46,308	$92 617—

FUN AND LOTS OF IT.

At the conclusion of the ordinance labors Councilman Mahoney moved that the council proceed to elect an inspector to prevent the waste of water. The motion led to a big discussion in which lots of wit and humor were wasted, but which caused the adoption of the resolution.

Councilman Gray moved that the council proceed to the election of a street commissioner. Councilman McAfee moved that the council adjourn. The motion to adjourn was lost and nominations were asked for. Messrs. J. M. Harwell, W. L. Hubbard, R. S. Waters, R H. Knapp, Er Lawshe, R. J. Griffin, L B. Nelson and M. R Berry were nominated. The first ballot resulted, Harwell 4, Hubbard 2, Waters 2, Knapp 2, Lawshe 1, Griffin 1, Nelson 1, Berry 0. The second was, Harwell 3, Hubbard 2, Waters 1, Knapp 1, Lawshe 0, Griffin 3, Nelson 2, Berry 2, Councilman McAfee again moved to adjourn. The motion was lost and the third ballot was taken which resulted, Harwell 5, Waters 1, Griffin 1, Nelson 2, Berry 5. The fourth stood, Harwell 2, Berry 7, Nelson 1, Waters 3, Knapp 1. The fifth was, Harwell 6, Berry 6, Nelson 2. When this ballot was announced Alderman Stockdell withdrew Mr. Harwell's name. Instantly Councilman Cooper arose to his feet and said, "Gentlemen, I desire to nominate a gentleman who will make a good commissioner, but I have no authority to place his name before this body. I refer to Mr. W. A. Hemphill."

Then the sixth ballot stood, Hemphill 3, Berry 6, Waters 3, Nelson 2. The seventh and eighth were about the same. The ninth stood, Hemphill 6, Berry 1, Hubbard 3, Nelson 3.

Then Alderman Mecaslin arose and said:

"After the next ballot let's drop the hindmost man."

"Oh, no," said Councilman McAfee, "give 'em all a chance."

"Well, it will be a chance," responded Alderman Mecaslin, "but a slim chance."

The tenth ballot was then had and was, Hemphill, 4; Nelson, 6; Knapp, 4. The eleventh was enlivened by putting up the name of Captain Harwell again. It stood, Hemphill, 2; Harwell, 3; Nelson, 7; Knapp, 2.

The twelvth ballot was, Nelson, 8; Hemphill, 2; Harwell, 2; Knapp, 1; Waters, 1. Mr. L. B. Nelson was declared elected. He is the president of the Gate City street railway, and is a live, energetic man. Mr. Hemphill was not a candidate and had forbidden the use of his name before the council.

Young Mrs. Winthrop.

The popular society play, "Young Mrs. Winthrop," will be produced by the Madison Square theatre company at DeGive's opera house to night.

The New Orleans Picayune in its society column says: "Young Mrs Winthrop, at the academy of music, has attracted large numbers of society people during the past week to see her lovely face and comment upon the beautiful costumes worn by the ultra fashionable Mrs. Richard Chetwyn. Those who have hitherto found their chief pleasure at the French opera house turned their faces toward Young Mrs Winthrop to find in the extremely pretty play their diversion and perhaps draw a moral. Several of the evenings at the academy resembled a large private gathering, so large a number of those who filled the seats were friends and acquaintances belonging to the same social circle."

A brief quotation from Tennyson, tells what the story is. Two young people who love each other fondly, are married:

"We fell out—my wife and I,
We fell out—I know not why, and kissed again with tears
For when we came where lies the child we loved in other years,
There above the little grave,
Ah! there above the little grave,
We kissed again with tears."

A coolness grows out of a misunderstanding, a separation is agreed upon, and the lawyer, when about to draw up papers of separation to divide the property tells them of one spot of ground they must hold in common—the grave of their child, and they fly into each others arms. It is all woven into a story full of human emotions—a warm tender home picture. The indications are that the audience to night will be a very large and fashionable one.

The Lights o' London.

The company to perform this spectacular sensational drama, "The Nights o' London," will arrive in Atlanta this afternoon at 2:25 o'clock by the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. Regarding the car to carry the scenery of this troupe an exchange says: "It was built expressly for them by the Pennsylvania railroad company at a cost of $5,000. It is sixty feet in length and one of its sides bears an elegant oil painting of the well known Regent's park bridge by night, being a scene in "Lights o' London." The characters of Bess Marks, Herold and Clifford Armytage and Seth Green appear in the painting. The other side of the car is ornamented with a bird's eye view, also in oil, of London by night. This car was constructed especially to carry the scenery used in the play, and its entire end can be thrown open. Wagons loaded with the scenery are to be driven into it to remain loaded until they have been driven to the theatre at their journey's end. There are elegant and commodious sleeping accommodations for the stage carpenters and property men."

"A Bunch of Keys."

Of this combination, which is to be in Atlanta next week, the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 4th has this to say: At the opening of the season at Robinson's the above play was presented for a week to the largest audience ever in the theater—the receipts of the week reaching nearly $ 0 000. It was the largest business ever done in Cincinnati at regular prices, and now we have the piece and the company back with us again, and it looks very much as if they would repeat the success, as last evening the theater was packed in all portions of the house, and enough people were turned away to have made a good sized audience. On the former visit every one who witnessed the "Bunch of Keys" said, and it was also the unanimous verdict of the press, that the performance was very, very funny. As produced last evening it was better than before, having gained at the very least 100 per cent in fun and jollity by the introduction of new business and witty sayings, and the familiarity with the characters that time has given the company. It is an "immense go" again, sure. This little bit is so full of jolly fun and merriment that the oldest theater goer is carried away, and before he is aware of it is smiling loudly with the rest.

For tremulousness, wakefulness, dizziness, and lack of energy, a most valuable remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Dr. C. D. Parke can be consulted at his office, first floor above Dr. G. W. Delbridge & Co.'s drug store, corner Marietta and Broad. Residence, 66 North Forsyth street. ¶

Dr. Pierce said: "I have found Smith's liver tonic to be more effectual in relief of habitual constipation than anything I have ever used. It is the best of these liver medicines." L. Pierce. All druggists sell Smith's liver tonic. we sa&w

All ladies of Atlanta who are interested in helping the poor of our city, especially women and girls to better ways of helping themselves, by providing work for them and means of having them taught how to work are cordially and earnestly invited to meet the undersigned this, Wednesday, afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the hall of the Young Men's Christian association. This is the third of a series of meetings held in this interest, and the presence of every charitably-minded lady in the city is earnestly desired. Plans for beginning work will be presented to this meeting.

Mrs Wm C King,	Mrs H W Grady,
Mrs F C Mallon,	Mrs W L Peel,
Mrs Hugh Inman,	Mrs A J Orme,
Mrs A D Adair,	Mrs Dixon,
Mrs Robt Anderson,	Miss Laura A Haygood.

The most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are ANGOSTURA BITTERS, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggists for the genuine article.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup."

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
—OF THE—
ATLANTA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF ATLANTA, GA. FOR SIX MONTHS, ENDING December 31, 1883, made to the governor of the state of Georgia:

Amount of capital stock	$200,000 00
Amount paid up in cash	120,000 00
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand, in banks and in hand of agents	$ 19,649 19
Loans secured by mortgage on real estate in Atlanta, Ga.	25,100 00
Loans secured by $20,000 00 Exposition Cotton mill stock	11,000 00
Loans secured by cotton worth $45,000.00	38 000 00
Atlanta city 5 per cent bonds	9,500 00
Atlanta city 6 per cent bonds	2,010 00
Atlanta city 7 per cent bonds	3 249 98
Atlanta city 8 per cent bonds	2,880 00
Fulton county 7 per cent bonds	3 080 00
City Brewery 8 per cent bonds	2 022 50
Ga. Pacific R. R. 6 per cent bonds	8,465 00
State of Georgia 6 per cent bonds	1,080 00
Atlanta Gas Light 10 per cent stock	3,000 00
Office furniture	876 76
Premium notes	515 11
Total assets	$129,898 54
LIABILITIES.	
Reinsurance reserve	$ 7,136 12
Unpaid losses	1,000 00
Total liabilities	$ 8,136 12
INCOME.	
Cash received for premiums	$ 12,524 48
Premium notes	269 27
Interest	4 305 74
Income from other sources	3,686 03
Total income	$ 20,785 52
EXPENDITURES.	
Losses paid	$ 1,471 30
Expenses paid, including fees and com's to agts. and officers Co.	8,158 36
Taxes paid	2,267 14
Total expenditures	$ 11,896 80
Greatest amount in any one risk	$ 10,000 00

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON:

Personally appeared before me James R. Nutting a notary public, in and for said county, Joel Hurt who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the above named company and that the foregoing statement is true and correct in every particular. JOEL HURT, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day February, 1884. JAMES R. NUTTING, N. P.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 15 16; New York at 10¾; in Atlanta at 10 3-16.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS U. S. A.
U. S CUSTOM HOUSE, February 5, 10:30P.M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30 08	63	50	S.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Augusta	30 11	64	.....	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29 84	67	66	S.	Fresh	.00	Hazey.
Indianola	29.81	67	62	S	Fresh	.01	Fair.
Key West	30 17	72	....	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.99	61	59	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.01	62	54	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	29.93	67	64	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Pensacola	30 0	65	64	S. E	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Palestine	29 82	69	6	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Savannah	30 12	62	....	S	Light	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.							
2 31 a.m.	30.17	54	46	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10 31 a.m.	30.19	60	53	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2:31 p.m.	30.10	64	56	S. W	Fresh	.00	Fair.
6:31 p.m.	30.09	63	56	S. W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 p.m.	30 08	63	60	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....30 119 | Maximum ther..... 65 2
" " ther..... 60 6 | Minimum " 53 8
" " hu'y..... 69.3 | Total rainfall..... .01

The weather at other points at 7 a.m.: Augusta, temperature 51, weather hazy; Mobile, 61, foggy; New Orleans, 62, foggy; Vicksburg, 55, cloudy; Palestine, 66, cloudy; Cincinnati, 62, cloudy; Nashville, 63, fair; Chicago, 36, cloudy; St Louis, 48, cloudy; Omaha, 11, clear; Bismarck, 0, light snow.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. P. Huntley, Dentist, 61 Wheat street.

Dr. W. G. Browne, Dentist, 65½ Whitehall.

Mrs. W. H Selden, of Washington, D. C., is in the city visiting Mrs. E. C. Peters, at 81 Marietta street.

Drs. Miller & Wood have removed to the Gate City National bank, first floor, corner of Alabama and Pryor streets. Entrance from Pryor. st.

Mr. R. T. Dow, Captain J. J. Griffin and his daughter Sissie will attend the Catholic fair in Rome this month. Miss Ada Beck will visit the city in a few days to take charge of the different articles donated by the ladies of Atlanta.

Miss Ada Dyas and Miss Estelle Clayton, who appear to-night in "Young Mrs. Winthrop," are both noted persons in the dramatic and social world. Miss Dyas is a good actress, and is also a lady of cultivation and decided literary taste, much sought in social circles. Miss Clayton is another good actress, with such pronounced personal advantages as to have the soubriquet of "the American Langtry."

The entertainment given by Diamond Council Knights of Temperance to night deserves success as the programme is an excellent one. One of the features is the Æolian quartette, and vocal and instrumental music, and a farce. At the end of the hall is a stage fitted up with scenery, drop curtain, proscenium, etc., arranged by Mr. Harry Harmen, the artist decorator, and gaily trimmed with festoon and flowers. Admisson 25 cents.

Stationhouse Statistics.

Eli Lewis was given a cell charged with larceny after trust. Captain Crim was the arresting officer.

Larkin Hutchins was given apartments by Patrolman Pate, upon the same charge.

James Emory was incarcerated upon a like charge.

Jim Brown, charged with larceny, was run in by Patrolman Green.

BANK NOTICE.

WITH A VIEW OF PUTTING THE BUSINESS community of Atlanta on the same footing as one of our City Banks

OFFERS TO NON RESIDENTS

As to Premium on NEW YORK EXCHANGE, We the undersigned, until further notice, will collect on papers drawn with exchange and sell

NEW YORK EXCHANGE

AT THE UNIFORM RATE OF

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS

($1.50) Per Thousand Premium or Fifteen Cents per Hundred.

JOHN H. JAMES, Banker.
W M & R J LOWRY, Bankers.
P ROMARE, Cashier.
W D LUCKIE, Cashier.
F M COKER Jr., Cashier.
W L PEEL, Cashier.

February 3, 1884.

NOTICE.

February 4th, 1884.

THE FIRM OF EDWARD L. VOORHIS & CO. is from this day dissolved, Mr. A. Randall retiring.

EDWARD L. VOORHIS,
A. RANDALL.

Bulienc de Arostequi vs. Miunel de Arostequi. Libel for Divorce in Fulton Superior Court. Fal Term, 1883.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT BY THE RETURN of the sheriff in the above case that the defendant does not reside in said county, and it further being made to appear to the court that he resides out of the state:

It is ordered by the court that service be made on said defendant by the publication of this order once a month for four months in the Atlanta Constitution.

W. B. HAMMOND,
J. S. C. A. C.
EMORY SPEER,
Libellant's Att'y.

A true extract from the minutes of the Superior Court of said county, this November 14th, 1883.

C. H. STRONG,
C. S. A.

LADIES! YOU CAN HAVE ALL KINDS OF SHOPPING done for you in New York with taste and economy, by writing to MRS. M. H. JONES, 107 West Fortieth Street, New York. daw

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CONSENTS AND agrees that his wife, Hannah Sloman, become a free trader from this date.

S. J. SLOMAN.

Atlanta, February 5, 1884. wed

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE until 12 m. Thursday, February 7th, 1884 for the completing of Grace M. E. church south, corner of Houston street and Boulevard. The work to be taken at the present stage and finished in accordance with plans and specifications. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

BRUCE & MORGAN

THE

VOLUME XVI.

MORRISON'S BILL.

THE MEASURE OVER WHICH TH FIGHT IS TO BE MADE.

A General Reduction of Twenty Per Cent—T Retic nce of the Members in Regard to it— What the Press of the Country Has to Say About It. Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—It is thoug that the Morrison tariff bill will be report to the house in a day or two. The membe of the ways and means committee are reticent on the subject. The bill purposes to make reduction of twenty per cent in the duty numerous articles, while in a few cases t reduction is greater or less than that rate. provision prevents any reduction to a ra lower than in the Morrill act of 1861. T bill is to take effect July 1, 1884, and it p vides that, in lieu of the duties and rates duty imposed by law on the importation the goods, wares and merchandise me tioned in the several schedules of "an act reduce internal revenue taxation and other purposes," approved March 3, 1883, a hereafter enumerated, there shall be levi collected and paid eighty per cent of the s eral duties and rates of duties now impos on said articles severally; that is to say— all the articles mentioned in cotton and c ton goods, hemp, jute and flax goods oth than jute butts, wool and woolens, met other than ores, books, papers, e sugar, tobacco, wood and woode ware, earthenware and glasswa provisions, sundries other than p cious stones, salt, coal, bristles, lime, che cal products, except as hereinafter provid No duty shall, after first day of July, 1884, levied in excess of forty per cent ad valore or its equivalent, on cotton and cotton goo fifty per centum ad valorem, or its equi lent, on metals, and sixty per centum valorem on wool and woolen goods. The lowing articles are to be exempt from du Iron ore and sulphur ore; copper in the form ores, lead ore and lead dross; nickel in ore, ma chromate of iron or chromic ore; coal, slack culm; coal, bituminous or shale; timber, ho and sawed, and timber used for spars and in bu ing wharves; wood, manufactured, not specie enumerated or provided for in this act; hay, e ory root; acorns and dandelion root, raw or p pared, and all other articles used or intended t used as coffee, or as substances therefor, specially enumerated or provided for; jute bu brittle, beeswax, lime, glycerine, crude, fish, g or isinglass, sponges, dextrine, burnt starch, g substitute or British gum, extract of hemlock other bark used for tanning not otherwise e merated or provided for indigo extracts of and mined, tanners partly refined, including Lee's e tals, cement, Roman, Portland and all othe whiting and Paris white, dry, wood coal tar, crude, coal tar, produ of such, as naphtha, benzine, benz dead oil and pitch all preparations of coal tar, colors or dye, not specifically enumerated or p vided for in this act; logwood and other dye wo extracts and decoctions of ocre and ochery earth umber and umber earths and sienna and sien earths, all earths or clays unwrought or unman factured not specially enumerated or provided in this act; all barks, beans, berries, balsams, bu bulbs and bulbous roots and excrescences, su as nut galls, fruits, flowers, dried fru grains, gum and gum resins, herbs, leaves, liche mosses, nuts, roots, stems, spices, vegetables, se (aromatic, not garden seeds) and seeds of mort growth, weeds; woods used expressly for dyei and dried fusecs, any of the foregoing of which not edible, but which have been advanced in valu or condition by refining or grinding or by other process of manufacture and not specifically enumerated or provided for in this act.

THE PRESS ON THE PROPOSED MEASURE.

The bill seems to meet with more favor than usual from the press. The New Yo Herald says, "Mr. Morrison, instead of tempting to frame a measure in which e item should be separately dealt with, t opening the door to almost innumera amendments and giving rise to almost e less debate and obstruction, he has adop a safer and more judicious method by p viding for a general reduction in duties twenty per cent, except so far as ot and special changes may be rec mended. This is not a radical propositi However, much may be urged against ap ing a horizontal reduction to the tariff—a t which has grown by being tinkered with the interest of this or that industry, with regard to the effect of such tinkering u other industries—we yet believe that Morrison has taken the course that is best culated to produce at least some good result

The Tribune, true to its high protect leanings, is full of opposition to the meas and characterises it as one to destroy the industry of the United States; to wipe the American pottery industry; to dem important manufactories of glass; to dest the lead and copper mining industries; to duce the wages of coal miners and miners, as well as the wages of operat in cotton and woolen mills, iron furnaces rolling mills, and in nearly every o branch of iron and steel manufacture; to press the rice-growers of South Carolina Georgia; to depress the wages of laborers the sugar plantations and in the sugar of Louisiana, and to eliminate wool-grow from the list of productive industries in United States.

The Philadelphia Times croaks also. says: "Just what good Mr. Morrison h to secure by this movement is, doubt well enough understood by himself his position as a presidential candidate. his personal bill, designed as his platfo He knows he cannot aid the country at l by a reduction of taxation by this me as a republican senate that beli in a high tariff and a republican presi who favors a higher one stand in the wa the bill ever becoming a law. He ca aid or strengthen his party by the atte as there are many high-tariff democrats will be disposed to quarrel with him ove attempt to reduce the tariff. And he give his republican opponents a weapo be used against the democratic party mos fectually in the coming presidential co in the pivotal states upon which democr success must depend."

The New York Times, however, sees good in the bill and says that its bas sound. It is very much to be wished there should be found sense and patrio enough in both parties in congress to se its adoption in substance, because it certain fundamental requirements which intelligent and honest observer, whatever political preferences, can deny or ignore reduces though very moderately, yet e tially, the rate of taxation, and in all p bility would produce a reduction of the enue. With a surplus of one hundred lions of dollars annually, both the rate the amount of taxation must be reduced is absurd and wrong for any resentative government to co ue such needless exactions those whom it pretends to represent. people have a right to their own money their own pockets, to be used in their way. No set of political agents have right to take it from them to be expend the discretion of the agents and not o tax-payers. This proposition is so that there can be be no argument again Now Mr. Morrison's bill is an ho simple, practical attempt to relieve the p of burdens which rest on every indu every trade, every household and indiv in the land. It is not a theorist's bill; not, in effect, though it may be in int political bill, and it cannot be made on cept by the mistaken conduct of partyle

BEFORE THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Springer's committee investigati federal officials will set with open